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A Sacred Shrine

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—Photo: M. K. Edul

Atom Rush To Antarctica

(See Page 3)

Short Story

PLOT WITHOUT THE PLOT

By V. Varadarajan

Girishankar had been away from town on one of his getting-to-know-the-country-better-trips. The only son of rich parents, he had always done what he pleased and an occasional visit to an unknown village and an indefinite stay there 'to see nature for himself' was one of his whims. On his return this time, he found his schoolmate, college chum and life-long friend, Madhav, had married Surilla, and settled down in a suburban cottage.

Girish took the first opportunity to go down to see his friend. Madhav was lounging comfortably in the front verandah and Girish started unceremoniously.

"Now, why did you go and do that? Getting married and without a word to me at that."

Madhav greeted him with his customary grin.

"Make it for three, Su, we have a visitor," he shouted into the house and turning back to his friend added, "I had no idea where you were Giri, and when you would be back. For all that I knew you might have been on a walking tour of the Himalayas and be away for a couple of years. As regards why I did it, well here she is. You can see for yourself.

Surilla came in with the tea things. She was remarkably good-looking. She had a well-poised figure, a picture of radiant health, with dark gleaming eyes such as could only belong to an intelligent person. Madhav has done himself well, thought Girish.

"Su this is Girish" Madhav broke in on his friend's thoughts, "He was my life partner until you came along."

She laughed at that, a sharp piercing laugh whose resonance vibrated through Girish's system. Something at the base of his spinal column tickled.

"Madhav has been talking so much about you" Surilla said, and her voice appeared musical to Girish, "I am almost jealous of you. Please make yourself comfortable and at home. I am really glad that you have turned up at last."

"Turned up again" Girish rejoinded, "would be more correct, like the proverbial bad penny."

They all laughed at that and the rest of the conversation went on in the same strain. Girish found out that she was the only daughter of a co-worker in Madhav's press. Madhav was an Assistant Manager in a Printing and Publishing firm. They had met at a mutual friend's house and the liking had been mutual. Marriage had been the outcome.

* * *

Girish was musing. It was some months now since he had met Madhav's wife, for the first time. Surilla's acquaintance had been unique in many respects. Never before had any woman impressed him so much as his friend's wife.

Madhav's work took a lot of his time. Pressure of work necessitated his staying away from home for long hours. Girish had been a constant visitor at the suburban villa. Surilla's brilliance always had an enchantment for him. His initial impressions about her had been confirmed. His discerning mind had perceived that she was well-read and had an ability to hold her own on many topics they had discussed. The combination of her natural intelligence with womanly intuition evoked his admiration constantly. He had at times felt a pang of jealousy at his friend's good fortune in having secured for himself so accomplished a wife.

Girish's thoughts were straying still. He was surveying himself critically through his mind's eye. The picture was not pleasing. He did not seem capable of gauging his feelings towards Surilla. Surilla the wife of his life long friend, the carefree, newly blossomed and beautiful woman was putting an eternal question to his heart which groped for an answer.

The problem had been troubling him for sometime now. It looked as if Madhav looked askance at him, or was it just his imagination? He had tried to push the disconcerting thought away but it always lurked in the background. He had tried to keep away from the suburban villa but failed. He found excuses for his visits and tried to deceive himself. He had volunteered to make many minor purchases which were beyond easy reach of the suburb, depriving servant Abboo of his much-loved trips to the town, so that he could visit the house with an excuse. Through all this the uncertainty of his feelings pursued him.

Surilla had given him another good cause for his frequent visits. She had jibed at him for living on his parents' wealth. "An idle mind is the Devil's workshop" she had quoted and challenged him to do something useful and original. She had put the idea into his head that he could become a novelist. This had set him thinking. He had always felt that he could improve upon the thrillers and who-dunnit American pictures. He had gone to Surilla with the framework of a plot. They had started working on it together. Madhav had complained that he was being ignored and jocularly demanded that the book be dedicated to him as compensation.

All these passed through Girishankar's mind. However, the lurking thought persisted. He was curious as to what Surilla's feelings were towards him. Madhav, he felt, sensed that everything was not above board. He could understand his friend's suspicion, but could he help it? He himself was not sure of his feeling. As if he was, and knew that he loved Surilla, what then .....The problem baffled him, however much he argued within himself that it was only a hypothetical query and needed no solution. Yet his mind worked on it.

* * *

"Murder. A premeditated, plan to take away the life of his boyhood friend is the crime with which I charge the accused, Girishankar. The love for his friend's wife blinded this man. He saw nothing but the dazzling woman and the itching to possess her drove him to murder. The obstacle in the way of his heart's desire was his friend and he arranged to remove him, as I have proved to you just now. Justice demands that he should pay with his life."

The words rang clearly through the crowded courtroom. Girishankar, the prisoner at the dock, passing his fingers through his month old beard appeared dazed. He was reviewing the whole case, just as the twelve men on the jury would, he thought. There was no confusion in his mind now. He saw it all clearly.

The Crown Prosecutor thundered at him:

"I put it to you that you employed the same device which the villain in your own story employed to marry his friend's wife, but with this difference ...."

First, Abboo, Madhav's servant had taken the witness stand. He had detailed how he found his master dead in bed. His master had been quite well except that he had an occasional bout of sleeplessness. The Crown Prosecutor had questioned him about the relationship between the accused and Surilla, widow of the murdered man. Abboo's reply had been definite on this. During his two years of service under the couple he had watched the growing intimacy between the two. He had never of course spoken to his late master about this, as he considered it beyond a servant's province to discuss the behaviour of the mistress of the house, especially to his Master. 'But my master must have guessed' he had added significantly. He had also borne testimony to Girish having purchased and brought the sleeping draught for his master which was later found to be poisoned and the cause of the death.

Dr. Khan had been the next witness. He was the nearest doctor to the Madhav's. He had stated that he had attended on Madhav only once, a month before the tragedy and on that occasion, too, it was only to examine his fitness, a necessary prelude to his taking an Insurance Policy. He had also testified that on the morning of the occurrence he had been hastily summoned and had gone over to find Madhav's life extinct. He had not agreed to give a death certificate though the accused had assured him that it was a case of heart failure.

Though he had been offered adequate compensation by Girishankar, in his capacity as a friend of the family, for 'going a little out of the way' the Doctor had refused to give the certificate, claiming to be a man of principles. He had called in a nearby medical friend who had agreed that it was a case for the police and an autopsy would be necessary as the circumstances were rather mysterious. He had taken possession of the half-full bottle of the sleeping draught and subsequently delivered it to the police analyst.

An Insurance agent had come in next and confirmed the heavy insurance on the deceased's life and added that he had been able to book the case through Mr. Girishankar 'who had induced the late Mr. Madhav to oblige'. The second Doctor had followed. In his wake, the police analyst had asserted that he found enough Arsenic in the sleeping mixture to kill a dozen men. The chemist who sold the mixture and another who sold the Arsenic to Mr. Girishankar "who wanted to get rid of a rabid dog" were the next in the pageant.

Surilla had taken her turn. This had been heart-rending for Girish. She had braved it through. The Prosecuting counsel had cornered her. She had, much against her will, thought Girish, condemned him. She had accepted that the Insurance was Girish's idea but it had started with Madhav wanting 'to put away something for a rainy day'. This had been taken only on its face value. Girish's purchase of the sleeping draught, she had insisted, was nothing out of the way. But the jury had received it with a knowing smile. The Crown Prosecutor had questioned her about her feelings towards the accused. That of a sister to a brother she had said. There had been a titter in the Courtroom at this.

Finally, Girish had been put on oath; he had spoken in his customary straightforward way. He had bought the Arsenic at his late friend's request but why the purchase had been made he had been unable to say. His friend had wanted it for something. This had been pooh-poohed by the Prosecutor. He had given his occupation as 'a man of independent means' but had been forced into accepting that he was a well-known author of Detective Stories.

One of his best sellers "I Had To Get Rid of Her" had been shown to him. The Crown Prosecutor had thundered, "I put it to you, you employed the same device which the villain in your story employed but with this difference. You banked on the Doctor giving you the death certificate but forgot that he was aware of the recent insurance policy which put him on his guard". He had not replied. Who would believe him if he said that Madhav had probably taken revenge by poisoning himself. Perhaps not even Surilla. Anyway it was too late.

The jury were back in an incredibly short time. The verdict was unanimous. The Judge had retired and returned with a black hood on. It was hideous, unbearable, Oh, God!

* * *

Girish felt he heard the distant ringing of a bell. No, it was quite nearby. He opened his eyes. Thank God, it had been a nightmarish dream. He found he was perspiring from every pore. The telephone on the bedside table continued to ring. His watch showed eight o'clock.

"Hello! Who? Surilla? What is the matter? Is Madhav alright?" Girish's voice betrayed his anxiety.

"He is okay and thanks very much. I am sorry I must have troubled you in your sleep. I wanted to remind you of the sleeping draught. Be sure to get it when you come down for lunch. I had another awful night and couldn't get a wink of sleep."

"No, no, Better consult the Doc.", hurried Girish. "A mixture won't do you any good. May become a sort of habit if you take to it."

'That's strange. You suggested that it wasn't necessary to trouble the Doctor. Anyway, he was here yesterday to see Madhav about that insurance business of yours and prescribed the same bromide".

"Did you say 'my insurance business'. I can't get it."

"Now, what's the matter with you this morning", Surilla sounded slightly impatient, "You have been sermonising about putting away something for the rainy day and now put on an innocent act. You even told me that that insurance guy would stop pestering if he got his hooks on Madhav."

"Yes, yes" Girish was nervous now —it was all coming back to him. How these things got mixed up and distorted in that night mare.

"Girish, are you there? Have you thought over what I said last night? It is to be Arsenic?" The receiver nearly jerked out of Girish's hand.

"What is to be Arsenic?" He shouted, "I don't understand".

"It is I who do not understand your strange behaviour", Surilla's voice was showing a streak of temper, "You don't mean to say that you have forgotten the plot for your first novel—we were discussing in the whole of last evening and nearly drove Madhav crazy. And now you talk as if you had never heard of Arsenic. Or are you joking? Strychnine is more high-sounding, as I told you last night and is more in keeping with the present day murderer. Haven't you decided yet?"

Girish was regaining his composure slowly. "It won't be Arsenic, Strychnine or Cynide. I have decided not to use any poison at all".

"Then how do you propose to eliminate the blackguard?"

"I am not eliminating him and he isn't a blackguard. He turns out to be a loveable devoted husband."

"Then what about the charming cavalierlike man from nowhere?"

"Oh' He is the scoundrel. He is exposed at the end as a wolf in sheep's clothes".

"You have mutilated the original plot and it will be insipid if you make such drastic changes", Surilla's voice indicated disappointment. "I wonder whether any story remains and even Madhav would accept it for publication".

Surilla is still wondering, as Girish is on a walking tour of the Himalayas and is still at his first novel—changing it into a romance with no violence at all!

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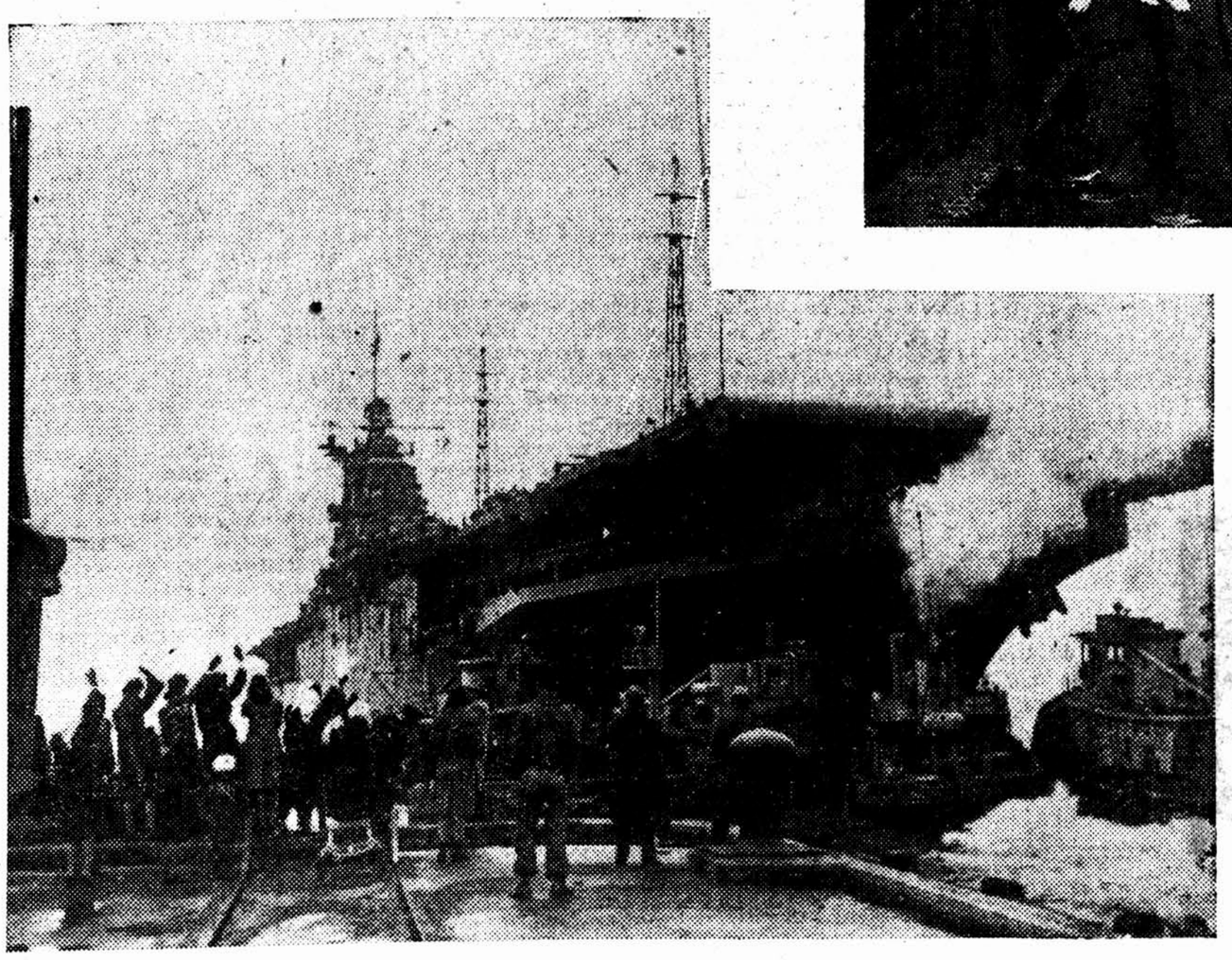
The American aircraft carrier. 'U.S.S. Philippine Sea' with Rear Admiral Richard Byrd aboard photographed as she left Norfolk, Virginia on the 1947 U.S. Navy, expedition to Antartica. In the picture at top, Rear Admiral Byrd (left) is seen talking to Capt. D. S. Cornwell (centre) the Commanding Officer of the Carrier. The twin engined Douglas transport planes in the background are equipped with special cold weather gear.



ATOM RUSH TO ANTARCTICA

Covered in everlasting snows and ice, the world's most peaceful continent has hit the headlines and entered the stage of world politics. It is Antarctica, the home of penguins, and sea gulls—and the mighty whale.

Hitherto the explorer's dilemma, Antarctica—covering some five million square miles—has become a scene of international rivalry. The nations' search for Uranium-235, the most economical source of atomic energy, has led to this Antarctic land-grab. The Great Atom Rush is on.

Prospecting teams have reported that this snow-covered "tundra" of the south, in addition to uranium, is rich in gold, radium, coal and precious stones. A coalfield, 1,000 miles long, is the claim of Sir Edgeworth Davis. According to Rear-Admiral Byrd of the U.S., Antarctica has vast mineral deposits which may yield fuel supplies to last for at least a hundred years. Sir Douglas Mawson, the well-known Australian explorer, referred to this great land mass as resembling the uranium-bearing regions of Canada

Land Of Mystery

Yet this is only part of the story. No explorer has yet crossed the Antarctic continent. From the time Captain James Cook first sailed beyond the Antarctic Circle in 1773, it has defied the challenge of many explorers, and has remained to this day a land of mystery and endless speculation. In fact, Captain Cook returned to England with the belief that the existence of a continent in the South Polar region was a mere myth.

A number of decades elapsed before interest in Antarctic exploration was revived. In the late thirties of the last century two expeditions set out for the cold south, one organised by the United States and the other by Britain. Admiral Charles Wilkes, who led the American party, became the first man to announce the definite existence of Antarctica. He sailed for some 1,500 miles along the coastline of the newly discovered continent.

About the same time Captain I. Clark Ross of the Royal Navy reached open water after crossing the ice barrier. He landed on the legendary continent and, taking formal possession of it, called his discovery Victoria Land.

Scott Of The Antarctic

For another half century Antarctica receded into the background. This time it was Captain Robert F. Scott—Scott of the Antarctic—who brought it into prominence again. In 1901, Scott set out for the dreary wastelands of the Antarctic and battled for three years against the roughest seas and the fiercest winds known in the world. The party reached the latitude of 82 deg. 17' S.

In 1909, Sir Ernest Shackleton, an Irishman and a member of Scott's Expedition reached 88 deg. 23' S. Two years later came Scott's second and last voyage to the Antarctic. It was a saga of courage and daring, of seemingly insurmountable difficulties and hardships, it was also the most heart-breaking chapter in the history of exploration.

Twenty-seven miles from the South Pole, Scott, accompanied by four companions, set out to cover the last lap of the journey. Battling against stormy weather, they moved on slowly till they came to the South Pole on January 18, 1912. A proud and memorable day for Scott? No. He had lost the race. Roald Amundsen of Norway had beat him to the Pole and planted his country's flag there on December 14, 1911. Scott's feelings can better be imagined than described.

On the return journey the party, exhausted and without food and fuel, was overwhelmed in a blizzard and perished in the snows. Later in the year, a search party found their frozen bodies, duly 11 miles from safety.

Shackleton's Expedition

Another thrilling story of Antarctic exploration is the adventure of Sir Ernest Shackleton who, in 1916, led his third expedition to the desolate south. Under the pressure of pack ice, their ship, the *Endurance*, broke up and the men were marooned in freezing conditions. For six months Shackleton and his companions struggled hard to reach Elephant Island, where they hoped to find shelter. Dragging their boats along, they reached the island only to find that the food supplies there would not last long.

The memory of Scott's bitter experience still fresh in their minds, Sir Ernest and five of his men undertook a desperate voyage—1,000 miles to South Georgia in a 22-foot open boat. Famished and almost frozen, they completed the journey in two months—a feat accomplished in the face of fierce gales and tempestuous seas and made unbearable by the icy drenching they got continuously from 40-foot waves.

Once on the shores of South Georgia they found that a 5,000-foot high mountain range lay between them and the safety of the Whaling Station on the other side. Two of the party were unfit to continue the struggle, so they stayed behind in a cave with a third to look after them. Shackleton went on, accompanied by the remaining two of the group.

Their feet bleeding, afraid even to talk lest their frozen lips should crack, they finally crossed the blizzard-swept mountain. When they reached the Whaling Station they presented a sight terrifying enough for the children who were afraid to come near them.

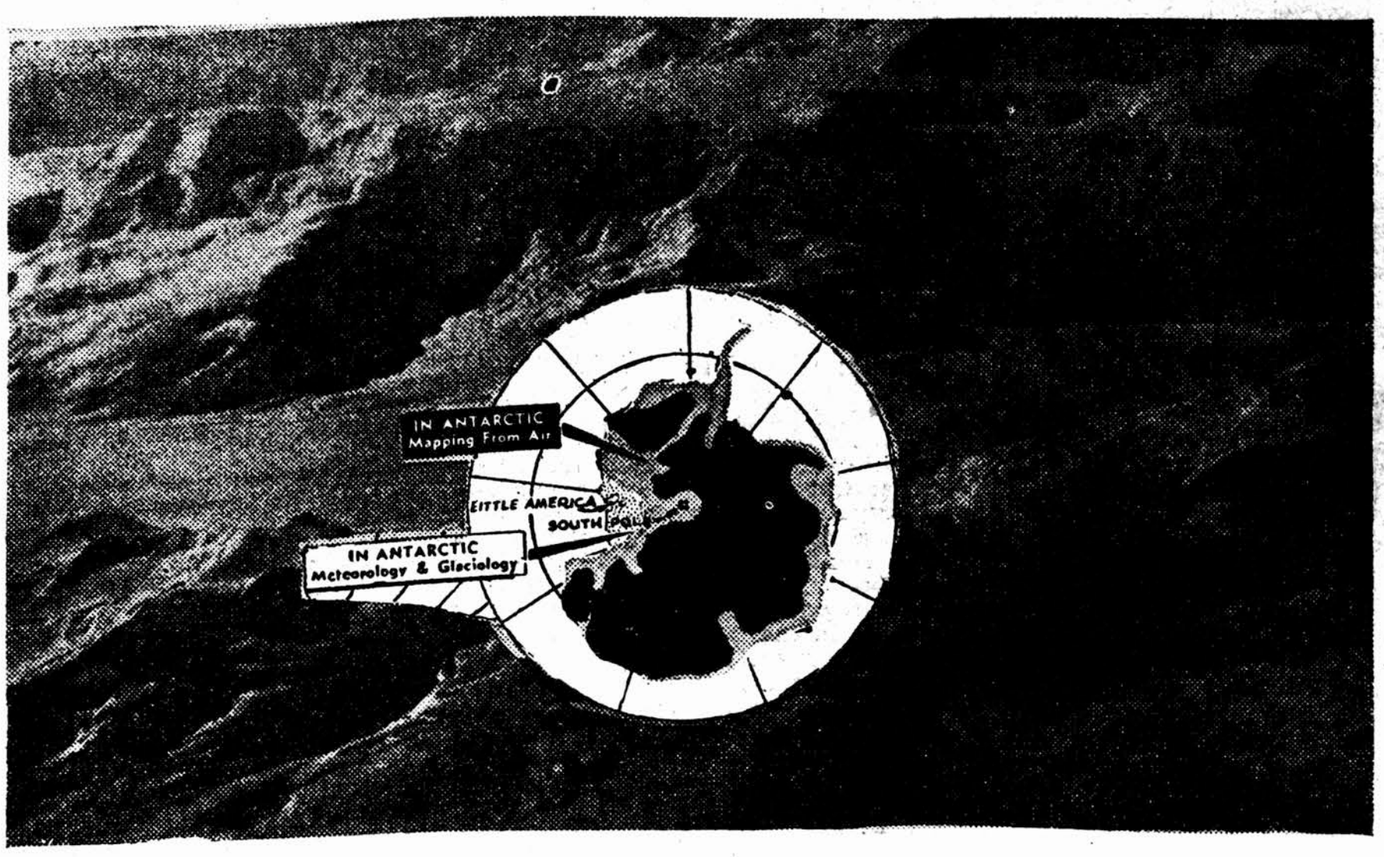
In the meantime, the rest of the party who had stayed behind on Elephant Island lived under the shelter of boats, waiting for help which reached them in about five months.

In 1922, Sir Ernest Shackleton, in spite of the hardships and rigours of earlier voyages, organised his fourth expedition to Antarctica. It was his last journey south, for he died on the way on board his ship.

Diverse Claims

The years that followed witnessed the efforts of other countries—especially the United States and Norway—to chart the unknown uplands of the southern continent, and in turn their attempts to put forward claims

(Continued On Page 4)



Antarctica the bottom of the world, where no one lives and only moss and lichens grow. Most of its vast area has never been seen. The announced aim of the U. S. 4000 man expedition under Byrd is for mapping and the study of meteorology and glciology, but there are many who suspect darker things. One of these is the quest for uranium, the raw material for the Atom Bomb. Most of the known supply of this precious material is found in the arctic regions of Canada and there is reason to presume that it may be found in similar latitudes in Antarctica. The story of the discovery of an unfrozen lake amid the ice mountains goes to support this view. The ice could have been thawed only by radiant heat. Photo above shows one of the great ice glaciers covering this continent and inset a map of the great continent. The dark portion has never before been explored.

Progressive Urdu Literature

'NOT ALL FORBIDDEN FRUIT...'

By. Syed Azizuddin

'Halt', cries the conservative, 'why so much nonesense in the name of progress and in the name of our fair literature.

"Your very obscurity is annoying; your obscenity is nauseating; your metre is without melody; your songs are not of wine and love—and to crown all, your God is with a small 'g'."

Thus goes on the unwary critic fully drunk with the old wine of old literature. Little does he care to know that new wine quarrels with old bottles and so a new era and a new type of literature comes into being.

In this short article, an attempt will be made to analyse the causes that have led to this topsy-turvy view of progressive literature and to show that this turning of nose at the very name of progressive literature is due to certain misunderstandings rather than some inherent defect in the readers or in the literature. The difficulty with many of us is that we still approach the present-day literature with our old values unshattered. We judge 1947 from the standard of 1857. The result is naturally a sort of bewilderment. We see what we never expected to see. If we just change our angle of vision, fresh vistas would brighten up the scene which would carry us a long way towards the proper appreciation of new literature.

Of Exotic Growth

The so-called progressive literature is not an indigenous product. It is of exotic growth. Its origin may be traced to the beginning of the Russian Revolution, one of the greatest episodes in the history of man. After the Economic Crisis of 1919, this movement made itself felt in Europe, America and England. India being under the heels of the British, responded quickly to the impulse coming from abroad. In 1936, an association was formed which went by the name of Progressive Writers' Association. The advent of 'Angare', for all practical purposes, may be regarded as the starting point. So much for the history. Next the environment and the background.

India is on the threshhold of far-reaching changes. Caught in a life-and-death struggle against foreign domination, she is exerting her utmost to break the chains of slavery. Nothing is so dear to her as the much-cherished goal of freedom. To that end she will sacrifice anything and everything, be what it may. The whole country is seething with revolution which like a volcanic eruption may burst out any moment. The dark shadow of capitalism is dogging her footsteps. Innumerable problems are clamouring for immediate solution—the problem of unemployment, language, religion, literacy, health and most important of all, food.

This is not all. Foreign politics has had its repercussions. Revolution followed revolution and war upon war. The bloody war left its trails resulting in mass hysteria and individual nervous prostration. It was simply the dance of death. The nerves of the nation have been strained to the utmost. The cup of discontent is full.

In The Complex Age

Scientists and philosophers also have played no insignificant part in forming this background. Darwin, Marx and Freud all are in the picture. Their theories have, of late, received an accentuation. Scince has taught us to 'doubt', to argue and question before accepting a thing. We no longer stand on the secure and firm foundations of our faith. The ground is off our feet. We have learnt to take nothing on trust. The ghost of skepticism looks us in the face. We are haunted by it. day in and day out.

Besides, the dawn of a socialist era is near at hand. Cries of liberty, equality are ringing loud in our ears. And then the inner contradiction working in society is asserting itself with all the force.

Over and above this, psychology has made its debut. Freudian 'complexes' are in the air. Psychologists have made a mess of our souls. We are no longer simple beings thinking, acting and playing our part in life. Sometimes our best actions are conditioned by worst motives, so say the psycho-analysts, and the credit for this uncalled-for discovery goes to them.

The Big Question

20th century begins with a big note of interrogation. Questioning endless questioning is the mark of the day. There is a spirit of revolt against the existing order of things. A process of disintegration and dissociation is at work. The new is taking birth by a process of evolutionary history and dialectical materialism. Old values are at constant conflict with the new. For a moment, we are, as if in 'no man's land'. Such is the general temper of the century.

It is not that changes have occurred before. It is commonplace of literary criticism that every age presents new values, fresh modes and different rhythms. But oh! the vast and revolutionary rather unprecedented changes that have shaken down the very fabric of our society. Life has taken a somersault, as it were.

Out Of Joint

Such then is the situation in which the progressive writer finds himself; such are the conditions influencing his art and technique. And so with Hamlet he cries out;

"The times are out of joint,
O! cursed spite, that I was ever born
To set it right."

This being the state of affairs, two ways are open for our writers. Either they should refuse to look at life because it is at present so ugly and repulsive, and seek refuge in the Elysium of their own imagination or face the stern realities of life and paint men and women of real flesh and blood.

The first is the mood of escape or better Omarkhyam mood. It loses its vitality as it does not drink energy from life itself. The second launches him into the quagmire of Realism. So a progressive writer is a realist to the very core of his being —realist with a vengeance. He is not an artist of escape, he is an artist of things from which there is no escape. He follows the theory that "in the kingdom of art there is no forbidden fruit." And so we find he is dealing with all sorts of problems, economic, educational, sex, morals and so on.

His contact with the West has awakened in his mind an awareness of material life and the needs of materialism. Two great forces, political and economic, are shaping his own destiny and the destiny of our literature. His patriotic fervour is to be admired, his sense of economic values has to be appreciated before he can be seen in his true perspective.

Not From Mountain Heights

It is this attitude of our writers which is responsible for short stories like 'Kali Shalwar' by Manto, 'Lihaf' by Ismat Chughtai, and 'Chai ki pyali' by Krishna Chander. These stories are not romantic tales of far-fetched events happening in far-flung places neither are they 'Midsummer Night's Dream'. The scene is not laid in the Forest of Arden or on the Enchanted Island of Prospero. They are slices cut from our downright existence. It will not be out of place to mention that many of the short story writers like Bedi, Krishna Chander, Manto, Ismat and others have been deeply influenced by James Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Virginia Woolfe, and E. M. Foster. Their technique is largely based on the technique followed by these great English masters.

In poetry, again, the same forces of realism are at work. No longer that courtly and official atmosphere about it. It has shed off its old association and come down to the level of masses. Instead of singing like Tennyson's Shepherd:

Come down, o' maid from the mountain height.

the poet of to-day sings:

Come down, o' muse from the mountain height.

The poet lives the life of masses and transmutes his experiences into poetry. He is absorbed in the stream of common life. Hence the theme and atmosphere of the poems is concrete and matter of fact. There is little of the abstract or philosophical about his poetry and only scarcely does he lapse into rhapsodies. For this reason, if on the one hand, we hear the revolutionary musical shrieks of Nazrul-Islam, on the other, we hear the heart-rending cries of Ehsan Danish.

Expanding Frontiers

On the side of form, a lot of experimentation is going on, which will no doubt ultimately enrich our language and literature. Blank verse, free verse, sonnet form and other stanza forms are being tried breathlessly. From the traditional verses of Ghalib and Zauq to the 'Hayya Hayya' of Farid Mutlababadi, is certainly a great change.

One of the stock charges against the progressive elements is the naked-ness in their writings. Shaw, in one of his plays, has got an illuminating passage on this point: "Naked bodies no longer shock us. Our sun-bathers grinning at us from every illustrated summer magazine are nuder than the shorn lamb. But the horror of the naked mind is still more than we can bear. How are we to bear this dreadful new nakedness of the souls who until now have always disguised themselves from one another in beautiful impossible idealisms to enable them to bear one another's company.'

Now the question at issue is: Are not our souls more naked than the souls of our grandfathers? Perhaps, perhaps not. As a matter of fact, there is little difference regarding soul, the only difference is that those 'beautiful impossible idealisms' are gone and gone with them is the habit of covering up. Our predecessors suffered from 'concealment complex' from which we suffer no more. This is interpreted by traditionalists as bad taste and bad manners.

And what is the justification for our not covering up? Psychology has taught us that it may be more dangerous to suppress even undesirable thoughts than to give them expression. And then again, it tells us that our hatred and condemnation of certain things show our secret liking for those forbidden things. Perhaps it won't be wrong to say that if physical nudism tends to make our body healthy, mental nudism contributes no less to our mental health. By being over-frank we are, as it were, growing mentally more hygienic.

As for religion, the complacency and quiescent spirit of the Victorians no longer holds the field. We all remember Browning's lines:

God is in heaven.
All's right with the world.

Now a progressive writer should like to put it like this:

God may be in heaven,
All's not right with the world.

See what our revolutionary young poet, Majaz says:

'Khuda soya hua hai, ahrman malishar badaman hai
Magar main apni manzil ki taraf bartha hi jata hun.'

A progressive thinks that 'Something is rotten in the kingdom of Denmark' and begins setting it straight. We may condemn his skepticism and agnosticism, but then we must admire his adventurous spirit which is seeking fresh avenues for its expression and fulfilment.

'Tomorrow to fresh woods and pastures new.'

In presenting a perspective for the true appreciation of Progressive Literature, the author observes "If physical nudism tends to make our body healthy, mental nudism contributes no less to the health of the mind."

ATOM RUSH TO ANTARCTICA

(Continued from Page 3)

with regard to different slices of territories. As one explorer after another crossed the 70th parallel, more and more confusion was added to an already bewildering situation, and today almost every inch of the continent is in dispute.

In 1939, Lincoln Ellsworth claimed 77,000 square miles of Antarctica territory for the U.S., but Britain maintains that the area had already been discovered for her eight years earlier by Sir Douglas Mawson. Similarly, Britain set out her claims for a region which had earlier been charted by a Norwegian party. This "Norwegian territory" came under dispute when the Germans claimed 150,000 square miles of it as theirs.

The countries involved in another dispute are Britain, Chile and Argentine. Argentine's claims extend over the area between her mainland and the South Pole, a region which covers the British possession of the Falkland Island Dependencies. Chile, on the other hand, feels that she has rights of sovereignty on a region which comprises the Falkland Islands and a slice of Argentine territory in Antarctica.

Operations High Jump

This confusion—this medley of assumptions—has now entered a new phase. The United States has launched an expedition under the leadership of the veteran Polar explorer Admiral Byrd. The expedition—"Operations High Jump" as it is called—consists of 4,000 men in 10 ships, a submarine and an aircraft-carrier, and will be assisted by sea-planes and helicopters. Admiral Byrd's mission is to plot as much of the continent as the ice would allow.

Britain and Norway have organised a combined team to strike with aircraft and ice transport at the Queen Maud Mountains. New Zealand too is likely to send a scientific expedition. Russia and Argentine are also looking askance at the goings-on in the bleak continent. While the former is reported to be planning secretly with an eye on former German territories, Argentine is busy engaging explorers to assert her earlier claims.

Where will this race end? Will Antarctica ever be tamed like the Arctic Siberia? Will it be transformed into an industrial area as vital as the Canadian northland or will it become the scene of a war fought on sledges and snow jeeps?

A huge interrogation mark hangs over Antarctica to-day. Anybody's guess now, the future alone will reveal the true answers—which way this desolate stretch of perennially ice-capped land is going to serve mankind.—(Universal).

Shaw's New Play

George Bernard Shaw has written a new play—his first for seven years, and his big secret for the present.

When an "Evening Standard" reporter inquired at his country home at Welwyn, Shaw said that he had completed the script a few days ago, but had not yet decided what he would call it.

Despite the cold weather Shaw has daily shut himself up in his garden "retreat" punctually at eleven in the morning and worked until lunch, putting finishing touches to the few works. After lunch, he regularly takes his afternoon nap and in the evening stays indoors and takes things quietly.

Shaw refuses to reveal what the play is about. His last was "In Good King Charles's Golden Days" presented in England seven years ago. Shaw has made only one reference in the last twelve months to his new play.

"It's neither 'St. Joan' nor 'Pygmalion'; it's topical comedy like 'Apple Cart' and will, I hope, be ready for the resumed Malvern festival," he said.

FROM MILES TO METRES

BY C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Member Of Council Industries And Supplies Government Of India

A proposal will shortly be placed before the Central Legislative Assembly for the adoption of the Decimal System for our coinage and it is likely to be passed. This means that hereafter the annas and the pies will disappear and the rupee will consist of 100 cents.

Each cent will be worth about 2 pies 5 cent pieces, 10 cent pieces, 25 cent pieces and 50 cent pieces will be our small coinage. There may be other convenient divisions than these but they will all be based on a rupee being divided into 100 small units. This will bring India in line with the system already adopted round about India like Malaya, Ceylon and other places although our rupee will continue as before as the basic monetary unit. Account keeping and calculation will be reduced to simple addition.

The necessary corollary of simplifying the coinage will be the taking of measures to bring the confusing weights and measures of our country into order in accordance with the Metric System.

The Metric System is international and universally accepted in science. Units of length, area, volume and weight are in the Metric System interrelated. The Metre is the unit of length; sub-division of the Metre will be according to the decimal, i. e. 1|10 of a Metre, 1|100 of a Metre and 1|1000 of a Metre. Multiples of a Metre too will be in multiples of 10, 100, 1000 and so on. So far about linear measurement. Area is measured in square Metres and multiples and subdivisions of this by 10. Volume is also in terms of a cubic Metre or subdivisions thereof by 1|10, 1|100 and so on.

Metre And The Litre

The unit of weight in the Metric System is the weight of water at its maximum density, i. e at 4 deg. C contained in 1 cubic centimetre. A Centimetre is 1|100 of a Metre. This unit of weight is called a Gram. Taking the smaller convenient subdivisions, the metric units would be the Centimetre for linear measurement instead of our present inch; the litre which is the volume of a cube 1|10 of a Metre in length, breadth and height instead of the Pint or the volumetric seer; and for weight the gram instead of the Ounce or the Tola.

A Centimetre is just a little more than a third of an inch about the width of the little finger tip. 100 Centimetres make 1 Metre which will be just a little bigger than a yard being slightly above 39 inches. So far as linear measurement goes, the inch and the British yard have been practically accepted throughout India. Its replacement by the Centimetre and the Metre may be looked upon as an innovation which can be justified on the ground that it would bring Indian linear measurements in line with the international and the scientific world.

As regards units of measure of volume, the litre which is the Metric unit, will be a little bigger than a SEER. Our milkman will have to recover for 10 litres what he would recover for 11 seers. The litre will be divided into 10 smaller units. Instead of the seer, the powa and the chattak, we shall have a litre and divisions thereof. Bigger units will be 10 litres, 100 litres, 1000 litres and so on uniform throughout the country and understandable by all. The unit of weight will be Gram. 1000 grams (kilogram) will be 1 seer plus a little more. The Indian standard seer is equal to 933 grams. If we make the SEER a little bigger, i. e. increase its weight by less than a tenth, we reach the metric unit, the kilogram.

Seer May Remain

If we adopt the Metric system of weight, volume and linear measurements, we will have the kilogram, the litre and the metre but it is not necessary to adopt the European names. It is quite possible and would be convenient to retain the name seer but increase its weight by a tenth to make it equal to a kilogram. The SEER is now 82 tolas in some provinces and 40 tolas in some other provinces. The metric system would make it throughout the country about 90 tolas.

Similarly we can have the SEER for measuring volume of grain, oil, milk and the like but it will be a little larger than the present SEER. Similarly the GUZ will continue but it will be a little longer than the present GUZ, that is 3" and odd more making it equal to the metre. The seer differs from province to province and sometimes from district to district.

The variations in the present units of weight and capacity may be described as almost chaotic and it is absolutely necessary to bring about a reform by way of uniformity whether we adopt the Metric system or not. But when we make one reform, it is wise to take advantage of the occasion and bring about the other reform also, namely the adoption of the Metric system, thereby bringing Indian weights and measures in line with international weights and measures.

If, therefore, we make our SEER and our GUZ slightly bigger than what they are today and enforce it all over India as a uniform set of units, we shall have brought about order into chaos and at the same time adopted an international scale.

Home Of Decimal

India, it is well known, was the land where the decimal system of notation was born. It is appropriate that she should put her weights and measures today in line with the international scientific world, adopting what is truly her own decimal system. Internal commerce has now crossed the borders not only of districts but of provinces and everyone but the incorrigible lovers of confusion would welcome a uniform SEER all over India which should be statutorily recognised and enforced. We shall divide the seer not into 8 or 16 parts but into one-tenth. So also we shall divide and multiply the seer in weighing things by 10, 100, 1000 and so on.

Nobody knows in India today what a Mound may be. It is 40 seers or 3200 tolas in Bengal but something much smaller in Madras weighing 960 tolas. It would be quite easy and convenient to regularise the Mound to be an exact multiple, say, of 50 of the new seer that we would have in the Metric system so that everyone in India may know how much it is and everyone in the world will straightway understand it to be so many kilograms.

Difficulties can be exaggerated and the love of traditional methods may be converted into arguments of various kinds, some good, some bad and some indifferent. But there is no doubt that certainty and ease of calculation are the elements that go to make up a rational system of weights and measures.

The contemplated change over to the decimal system in coinage, weights and measures, is a necessary surrender to rationalism, that will go a long way to usher in certainty and convenience of calculation in various spheres. The metric systemic is scientific and internationally recognized and a free India should certainly fall in line with the progressive countries of the world.

1 Kilometre, i. e. 1000 Metres is shorter than a mile. 621 miles will make 1000 kilometres. 100 Metres will be almost the length of a furlong. 1000 Kilograms is very nearly a Ton. 98 British tons would make 100 Metric tons. a Metric ton being equivalent to 1000 kilograms. 1 litre is a little more than one and three fourths of a pint. 22 gallons will make 100 litres.

Between Ourselves

This Department votes itself the biggest bouquet available in the Crawford Market for tempting Reader Khan back to the pages of the BCW after a self-imposed ban of a score and one years. By a curious coincidence the vow is broken almost exactly on its twenty-first anniversary, though he remained impervious to numerous "alluring invitations" all these years! Allow us to pat our own back, Nawabzada Sahib!

Meanwhile he has naturally grown into a veteran—though in a somewhat negative manner!—and he is fully entitled to admonish "youngsters," though it was hardly cricket to compare them with "monsoon grasshoppers."

May we suggest, Reader Khan, that it is not so much deterioration of local talent as change of taste, which is responsible for the 'stuff' that appears in our columns? The "boys" would surely make "wry faces" if we go on publishing the sort of sugary fiction, which was fashionable in the twenties—and which is still published in the "Tit-Bits". And it is mainly in order to cater to our elderly readers that we sometimes reproduce that type of stories in our columns.

While we cannot eschew politics altogether—until at any rate the British quit India in June 1948 as promised by Prime Minister Attlee!—we do publish most of the features suggested in the above letter. Let the Readers judge between ourselves and our veteran reader-cum-contributor!—Ed.

★

Have we flaunted too many bouquets here?

On looking over the file we find we have. But it was not our fault really. It is rather our good Readers who are to be blamed for loading up this column with compliments. Even when they had any criticism to offer, they wrapped it up with flowers—so to say. The brickbats were thus lost in the bouquets—nay, it almost looked like their adornment!

But at last we have received a letter from a Reader which has no pretence about it. It is a straightforward brickbat, which we hasten to present here:

★

No Wry Faces, Please!

"Your invitation to "Between Ourselves" and here you are! I have been a constant reader of the Chronicle Weekly during the past 25 years and have contributed a number of "short stories" in the days gone by. The majority of them were lady mutilated by misprints and the 'printer's devil' etc. etc. I stopped writing short stories for the Weekly in disgust and made a vow never to write for you again. My last story was published twenty years ago, to be exact on the 28th Feb. 1926. I have kept my vow inspite of alluring invitations which appear now and then.

On the subject of Short Stories. I find that sometime one is culled from the 'Tit Bits'. This should not be so, when one finds Journalists competing now a days with monsoon grasshoppers as regards number and no wonder since the stuff that is appearing is, well, you know what it is! What a deterioration in the local talent! Why don't these youngsters buck up and write something original and worth reading. Don't make wry faces, boys! I am telling you for your own good and mind you, it is from the pen of a veteran.

Now some suggestions for the Weekly:—

Much less and very much less please, of politics and political highbrows. Keep them for your daily. Much more and very much more of informative literature, skits, features, pictures coloured and in black and white. Now you will say you do all this: No. You don't and that's between ourselves!

NAWABZADA MURTAZA ALI KHAN
Bombay.

With God's Blessings!

"The latest letters, which you published in B.C.W. have come to the notice of everyone, who is interested in the journal. Summing up all the three letters, I vote for Mr. Vohra's letter for broad principles and add here my own points to improve your Weekly. Besides giving regular features, I would like to suggest you to give weekly the pen-portraits of leaders of politics, science, sports in India etc. only of India.

I do not mind, if your other correspondent—luckily of fair sex—does not see eye to eye with me. This system will serve the best and most wonderfully well. Before a foreigner we must entertain Indian journalists only; here again I have to face Miss Snehlata Grover's suggestion that: "It is very good of you to publish articles of foreign writers....etc." Your smart reply will do on behalf of my argument. I myself being a journalist know the difficulty under which an Indian journalist has to work and show his talents. What does the good Miss know of it?

Coming to the next point, I would like to support you in making poetry, film and children's corner regular features—as remarked by you of the last-named especially, (to Miss Grover) with God's blessings. But, I without anybody's blessings and being a bachelor could understand well how important this children's corner is. Instead of appreciating this, I do not know why Miss Grover became so serious about poor kids. Well, she will have to recognise one day their importance and I hope she will congratulate you first, for praying the Almighty on behalf of her!

VENKATESH H. DESAI,
Hyderabad—Dn.

With God's blessings we hope, she will!—Ed.

★

A Triple Enigma

"I know I am late but I must congratulate you on your beginning a corner in your esteemed Weekly solely for the readers.

My suggestion is that this corner should be used by the readers (i. e. those like myself) and the editor (i. e. yourself) to develop the sphere of knowledge of the readers. We do not understand many of the current topics in essential details. In particular, I have got my difficulties.

The other day I heard the British statement about the transfer of Power to Indian (i. e. our) hands by June 1948. I must confess here that I am ignorant about the vital matters that concern this transfer of power. Will you therefore publish an article on this subject from the following points of view (and from any more, if they be).

(1) Political situation: How will this develop during this interval of 15 months? What move will be taken by the States? Will there be a Central Government or will there be provincial "Pakistans"?

(2) Administration: How will this transfer of power in administration take place? What are the difficulties to be encountered by Indian leaders before taking the power? Will there be any changes in the administrative heads (except of course the removal of whites)?

(3) Economic condition: What will be the economic condition by such transfer of power? Will compensation be asked by British for quitting India?

There may be still more questions. Will you be kind enough to "educate" (in a sense) us, the senior partners of your Weekly?"

V. V. GOKHALE.
Bijapur.

We hope to publish authoritative articles on this epochmaking event soon. But, to be frank with you (and forgetting our well-known editorial omniscience awhile,) it is a tall order you are giving us, Reader Gokhale! In fact the junior partners of the BCW, too—which means WE!—feel sadly in need of such enlightenment about our future political development!

Of course with some reflection we can indicate the possible lines (mark the plural) on which the transfer of power from British to Indian hands will take place. But we wonder if the Attlee Cabinet itself has any clearcut idea of what they will do in June 1948—except preside over the official liquidation ceremony of the British Empire! We have a shrewd guess however, that though the order of liquidation may become effective in June 1948, the actual proceedings may drag on for many a long year afterwards—as every lawyer or liquidator knows.

As to what kind of India (s?) will emerge out of this twilight of the biggest Empire in history, well, that is an enigma wrapped in a riddle within a mystery—as Churchill said of Soviet Russia!

Meanwhile make up your own mind, Reader Gokhale, as to what kind of freedom you want. In the ultimate analysis that is what will really matter—if we all make up our minds!—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 2,800 unused American white blankets *at reserve price Rs. 17/8/- per blanket.*

2. 18,000 unused mattress cover 32 in.x 86 in. *at reserve price Rs. 6/- per cover.*

3. 29,000 unused pyjama suits (coats and trousers), flannelette of similar material, *at reserve price Rs. 5/- per suit.*

4. 7,200 unused bath towels *at reserve price Rs. 1/12/-per towel.*

5. 175,000 unused hand towels *at reserve price Re. 1/- per towel.* Bids for minimum lot of 25,000 towels.

6. 6,200 rolls of 36 in.-wide waterproof wrapping paper, in rolls of 200 yds. each, *at reserve price Rs. 12/--per roll.*

7. 100 rolls of 42 in.-wide paper of the same description as in item 6 above *at reserve price Rs. 14/- per roll.*

8. 3,000 rolls of 48 in.-wide paper of the same description as in item 6 above *at reserve price Rs. 16/- per roll.*

9. 44,000 corrugated boxes, 12 in.x10 in.x10in., *at reserve price Rs. 33/- per 100.*

10. 55,000 corrugated boxes, 6 in.x4 in. x4 in. and 6 in.x 6 in.x4in., *at reserve price Rs. 12/- per 100.*

11. 15,400 corrugated boxes, 6 in.x6in.x 6 in., *at reserve price Rs. 15/- per 100.*

All quantities quoted are approximate. Items 1 to 5 are located at Bhagwati USASS Depot, Calcutta, and items 6 to 11 at Lothian Depot, Budge Budge, Calcutta. Bids must be for the whole quantity in all items except 5.

AC239

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by March 16th, 1947 will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by March 24th, 1947 Public opening of tenders at 11 A. M. on March 17th, 1947. Stores must be removed by April 8th, 1947. They will be sold "as is where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS13", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

DATE RIDDLE OF MAHABHARATA WAR

By Prof. V. B. Athavale

Dr. Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane writes on page 904 of his "Dharmashastra" (Vol. III) as follows: "There is no unanimity on the question whether the months ended with Amavasya or whether they ended with Paurnima at the time of the Kuru war." In this article I am going to prove that the months ended with Paurnima at the time of the Kuru war, and that the war took place on Margashirsha Shukla 13th in the year 3018 B.C

Ways Of Reckoning Month

The counting of the lunar month can begin only in two ways. One is called "Amanta" while the other is called "Paurnimanta." In the Amanta method the month ends with Amavasya, or new moon. In the Paurnimanta method the month ends with Paurnima or full moon. The name of the month is decided by observing the Nakshatra in the proximity of the moon on a full moon day i.e. a Paurnima 'tithi' A 'tithi' indicates the phase of the moon. The phase depends on the angular distance between the Sun and the Moon. If the phase is increasing from zero to full (180 deg.) then it is a Shukla Paksha. If the phase is decreasing, the period is called Krishna Paksha.

Thus a lunar month is divided into two parts, Shukla and Krishna. In the Amanta method Shukla Paksha comes first, and the month ends with Krishna Paksha. In the Paurnimanta method Krishna Paksha comes first and Shukla Paksha becomes second. The name of any month must, therefore, coincide in the Shukla Paksha, whether the method is Amanta or Paurnimanta. The name of the Krishna Paksha must differ. As a new month begins on the day following a Paurnima tithi the nomenclature of the Krishna Paksha in the Paurnimanta method will always be one month in advance of the Amanta method. For instance the Deepavali Amavasya, the night of which is called Yaksha-ratra and on which the Pandavas played with dice, is called Asvina Amavasya in the Amanta method, while the same is termed Kartika Amavasya in the Paurnimanta method.

If we find references in the Mahabharata that Krishna Paksha was counted first or if we find references where a particular Paurnima is called the end of the month such references will decide without ambiguity that the Paurnimanta method was in vogue at the time of Pandavas. In Vanaparva 162.11, we read "O Yudhisthira, you can stay here during the Tamisra Paksha, which is the first part of the month." In Ashwamedhaparva 85.8 we read, "O Bhima, on the full moon day of Magha, this month will end." Paurnima and Paurnimasi are two distinct words in Sanskrit. Paurnima means the full phase of the moon. The addition of the word 'Masa' to 'Purna' clearly means that the month ends on the full moon day. Ashwamedhaparva 64.3. tells us, "Yudhisthira was shining among others just as a moon shines among the stars at the end of a month" Chaitra, Kartika, and Magha full moon days are not called Paurnima, but each is called Paurnimasi. This constant association of the word 'masa' with the full moon proves conclusively that with the complete disc of the moon the month also was completed.

I shall now prove that the Mahabharata War took place on Shukla Paksha 13, in the month of Margashirsha. We know from Udyogaparva 83 that Krishna left Upaplavya for negotiations at Hastinapura on Revati Nakshtra. The month was Kaumuda. The season was Sharadanta, the cold was yet to approach. As Ashwina and Kartika form the Sharad season and the months ended on the full moon day, the Sharad season must end on the Kartika full moon. The Revati Nakshatra coincides with the moon either on Ashwin Shukla 14th or on Kartika Shukla 12th. As cold was just approaching, the tithi of the departure of Krishna must be Ashwina Shukla 14th. On the way to Hastinapura Krishna halted for a day, and sent a messenger to announce his arrival. This shows that Krishna must have reached Hastinapura on Kartika Krishna 2nd. He spent two or three days in meeting Kunti, Duryodhana, etc., individually. The official negotiations took place in the Darbar hall at Hastinapur on Kartika Krishna 6th. Duryodhana tried to arrest Krishna on this day, but Krishna had already anticipated such a move and he had arranged that a thousand warriors should be ready for the emergency.

Departure Of Kaurava Army

Duryodhana got irritated when he found that the attempt to arrest Krishna failed, because he was counting on the hope that if Krishna was imprisoned, the Pandavas would not venture to wage the war. He issued the following order on the same day: "Beat the drums and announce today that the army must start for Kurukshetra tomorrow." (Udyogaparva 153 and 155). The next morning, which was Kartika Krishna 7th, Duryodhana approached Bhishma and requested him to be the Senapati. Karna was with Duryodhana. Bhishma said that as Karna was always jealous of him, he would not accept Karna as his equal. He counted Karna as 'Ardha-ratha.' Karna got angry and he took the oath that he would not fight as long as Bhishma was on the battle-field.

When the ceremony of appointing Bhishma as Senapati was performed by Duryodhana, there was a meteoric shower accompanied by some flesh-and-blood shower also. After the ceremony was over Duryodhana said, "Today the moon is in Pushya, and hence let the armies start" (Udyoga 150.2). Krishna knew that Karna would not fight while Bhishma was in the field. Udyogaparva, 143 tells us that a meeting took place between Krishna and Karna in the chariot of Krishna. Sanjaya was with Karna. Krishna tried to dissuade Karna from taking a part in the fighting. But though Karna was not to fight as long as Bhishma was in the battle, he did not accept the suggestion of Krishna. Then Krishna says, "Seven days from today is the Amavasya day....." This shows that the tithi on which the meeting took place was Kartika Krishna 8th. But we know that the Kaurava army left for Kurukshetra on Kartika Krishna 7th, with the moon in the Pushya. Karna also says, "O Varshneya, Rahu is receding towards Chitra and the Sun is moving forward from Chitra." This shows that on this Amavasya the Sun and the Moon were between Chitra and Svati. Rahu also was there, so a solar eclipse must have taken place. We get an independent verification about this Solar eclipse in Chitra. Bhishmaparva, 3.27, tells us, "Rahu is between Svati and Chitra and hence it may eclipse both the Sun and the Moon." Kartika Amavasya precedes Kartika Paurnima in the Paurnimanta month counting.

A Paksha Of 13 Days

I have thus proved that Krishna left Hastinapur on the day following the departure of the Kaurava army. Krishna returned to Upaplavya and told Yudhisthira, "Kauravas did not listen to my advice, now you must start with me on Pushya." (Shalyaparva, 34.35). The moon moves one Nakshatra forward per day. Thus the Pushya on which the Pandavas decided to start must be 27 days after

(Continued on Page 12)

*It is interesting to note that we do not find the words 'Shuddha' 'Vadya' in the Mahabharata. It is always Shukla and Krishna. The word 'Shuddha' suggests purity or superiority, while the word 'Vadya' means 'inferior'. In the Paurnimanta method there is no idea of superiority or inferiority of one fortnight over the other.

'Hand Of Nehru Behind Voice Of Liaquat'

Industrialists Mobilise Against 'Socialist Budget': Assembly Lobby Reactions

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 1.

"The voice was the voice of Liaquat but the hand was hand of Nehru" was the general impression in lobbies over Liaquat's first budget proposals.

Pt. Nehru, it will be recealled, has all along advocated taxation based on the principle of social justice. I may add that both Pt. Nehru and Dr. Matthai were closely associated with the formulation of the proposals which have their wholehearted approval.

Toughest fight over Liaquat's budget proposals is envisaged by lobbies.

Industrialists and big business are marshalling their forces. This is evident from the Press comments in Birla-Dalmia group of papers in New Delhi which launched a fierce attack on the proposals even importing communalism. Great deal however will depend on the Congress Party in the Central Assembly which forms majority. This in the last analysis will be determined by party bosses—Pt. Nehru and Sardar Patel. There is a larger issue involved, if attempts to wreck the proposals prove successful, namely, that of joint responsibility of the Cabinet. The Cabinet, constituted as it is, at present is composed of Bipartisan interests with followers in the Central Assembly. These interests, it is true have been pulling each other in opposite ways inside the Cabinet and yet decisions reached in the Cabinet with majority vote have had a binding force on all its members. Looking from this angle the proposals which have had the approval of Pt. Nehru and Dr. Matthai in the formulative stage and that of the Cabinet in its final stage should be binding on both parties, it is asserted in lobbies.

SOCIALIST BUDGET

So far, Congress rank and file have expressed their approval of the proposals. Final decision however is expected during next week. That it is Socialist budget is admitted alround The proposals have given a fierce jolt to certain interests which have a great deal to say during the week when the Federation of Indian Chambers holds its annual session in New Delhi. The usual slogans that the proposals will kill industry however have been already raised. They have been raised whenever there is a proposal to tax industrialist interests. Yet notwithstanding E.P.T. sufficient capital was accumulated as is evident from industrial enterprises launched during and since the termination of war, it is asserted in lobbies. The proposal to investigate into war profits generally is welcomed here and is regarded as further proof that heavier was taxation had little or no effect on incentive to save.

From poor man's viewpoint the budget remains a disappointment. Proposals do not give any tangible relief to common man who will continue to pay wartime surchrges partly to maintain huge army of clerical staff in non-productive departments such as resettlement directorate.

FOUR POINTS IN ANGLO-FRENCH 50 YEARS PACT

PARIS, March 1 (Reuter): The four main points of the Anglo-French 50-year pact to be signed next Tuesday are, according to an unofficial but usually well-informed source here, are as follows:

France and Britain pledge themselves to decide by common agreement on measures which might prove necessary should Germany adopt an aggressive policy or any initiative threatening the security of either of the two countries.

Should either France or Britain be at war with Germany, the other partner will lend immediate military assistance, whether the hostilities are the outcome of armed aggression by Germany or of action taken in common or of the application of measures decided by the United Nations Security Council.

France and Britain will confer with the view to adopting all necessary measures should Germany disregard the obligations which have been or may be imposed upon her.

France and Britain will confer on all economic questions of mutual interest.

The treaty according to some sources, includes several stipulations by which measures accepted by France and Britain under the Pact must be reconciled at all times with the obligations resulting from the Charter of the United Nations.

The impression among political observers here is that there still might be Communist opposition to the treaty.

BRITISH PRESS WELCOME TREATY

LONDON, March 1 (Reuter): The news that the new Anglo-Frencn Treaty of Alliance is to be signed next week is wholeheartedly welcomed by the British Press.

"The Times" thinks that the concluding reference, in the Franco-British announcement, to the preservation of peace and security suggests that a treaty like the Anglo-Russian and Franco-Russian treaties to which it is complementary will allow a merger of its terms without any weakening in some more comprehensive arrangement for European and world peace.

The "Daily Herald" says: "The Treaty itself becomes part of the new security system which is being built up within the framework of the United Nations Charter. It links with the Franco-Soviet treaty and with the new and revised Anglo-Soviet Treaty which is being negotiated.

'DO NOT SHARE IN WHITE MAN'S REJOICINGS'

Gandhiji Endorses Abstention By Indians In Royal Visit Celebrations

HAIMCHAR (Tipperah), Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:

"I have received a cablegram from the Natal Indian Congress which said that this Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Coloured People's Organisation and the African National Congress have decided to refrain from taking part in any manner or assisting the celebrations in honour of the Royal visit to the Union of South Africa. They feel that in view of the disabilities imposed upon Asiatics and Africans and other coloured people, it would be improper on their part to share the rejoicings of the White people of South Africa.

"The cablegram asked me to endorse the abstention, which was described by the name of boycott.

I take this opportunity of publicly endorsing this abstention as a national and dignified step by any self-respecting body of people."

EXCHANGE OF BURMA NOTES

BOMBAY, Feb. 28 (API): A Press Note issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, says: 'Under arrangements made with the Government of Burma the Reserve Bank of India will receive at its offices situated at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras up to the 31st March 1947 applications for the exchange of Burma notes of the denominations of Rs. 1 000 and Rs. 10.000 which are no longer legal tender, from holders resident in India provided the applications are made in accordance with notification No. 167 dated the 16th August 1946 issued by that Government.

The terms and conditions subject to which exchange of these notes will be made may be ascertained from the above mentioned offices of the Reserve Bank of India or the Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay.

The Last Of The Viceroys?

On the snow covered entrance of their London home, Viscount Mountbatten and his wife smilingly pose for the photographers following the announcement of his appointment as the new Viceroy of India.

TRUMAN ASSURES ASAF ALI OF U. S. HELP

Democratic And Stable India Needed For Peaceful Progress Of Mankind

WASHINGTON, March 1, (APA): After presenting his credentials to President Truman last night, Asaf Ali, the first Indian Ambassador to the United States, told reporters that his visit to the President was a historic occasion.

Briefly tracing India's history, Asaf Ali pointed out that her inclination up to now had been with the eastern nations of the world. Then he added that the purpose of his mission to the United States "is the steady implementation of the friendship between the two countries in all spheres of life—political, economic and cultural."

He said he would offer India's whole-hearted co-operation in building a happier and better world.

President Truman replying said he would take this opportunity to restate that the United States stands ready to assist India in its "commendable plans for economic development in all appropriate ways which would prove of benefit to our two countries and the world."

"Our sympathy for India's aspirations for complete self-government is traditional," Truman said, "and it was therefore with satisfaction that we received the news that the manner of achieving their cherished goal had been unequivocally placed in the hands of India's leaders."

President Truman added: "A democratic and stable India has a great contribution to make to the peaceful progress of mankind so that the responsibility now resting with India's statesmen is not only to their own people but to peaceloving people everywhere."

"In the coming months the eyes of the world will accordingly be focussed on India with intense interest and earnest hopes," Truman said.

The President described the event as "truly an historic occasion", and added that "it emphasised a grandiose development for which modern history offers no parallel, namely the emergence of 400,000 000 people with a glorious past, of which you are so justifiably proud, to a status of complete control over their own destinies."

RAIN PREVENTS PLAY IN FINAL TEST

SYDNEY, March 1, (Reuter): Light rain developed three hours before the scheduled starting time of the fifth Anglo-Australian cricket test and prevented play before lunch. It was still raining when the Captains inspected the pitch at 11.15 a.m. (local time) and they decided to make further inspection at 13.30 p.m. (local time).

No play was possible before lunch today, on the second day of the fifth Test match between England and Australia, owing to rain.

The outlook was so depressing that only 3,000 people waited outside the gates. The change in weather altered the whole aspect of the game. The England total of 237 for the loss of six wickets now looked much better for, with the pitch almost under water, there was a possibility of getting the Australians on a sticky wicket.

On the other hand if no play is possible today, the turf may dry out over the weekend and become easy for Monday.

Australian critics today comment on the bouncers bowled by Lindwall and Miller yesterday. "The short bouncing ball was very much in evidence. In my opinion it was overdone," writes the Australian Test player Bill O'Rielly, in the Sydney "Morning Herald"

The rain continued and the captains did not carry out their intended inspection at lunch time. It seemed only a matter of time before Bradman and Yardley decided to abandon the game until Monday.

The Captains waited as long as possible on account of the eager waiting crowds but at 2.30 p.m (local time) decided to abandon play today.

This is the 17th game of the tour affected by weather and a blank Saturday meant a big financial disappointment

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RANGOON, Feb. 28 (A.P.A.): Optimism that Burma would be able to contribute substantially toward helping the food-short countries and fulfil the general expectation of 1,000,000 tons rice export during 1947 was expressed by General U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Burmese Government, while speaking to the Burma Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

BOMBAY RACES

Her Majesty Triumphs In Governor General's Cup

Shatters Past Time-Record And Narrowly Pegs Bucephalus In Sensational Finish

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay racing enthusiasts watched a battle royal to-day in the Governor General's Cup between the wonder filly, Her Majesty and the greatly improved Bucephalus. The wonder filly who closed at 5 to 3 on scored by a short-head. It was one of the best finishes of the season in which the rival riders, Billy Evans and Tommy Burn exhibited adroit displays. In the fast race run over 1 3/4 miles, Her Majesty went into the lead and she was at least three lengths ahead of Bucephalus for five furlongs. The latter closed on at the mile post and the pair made for home close abreast. Both were driven all out and over the last furlong after fighting neck and neck the wonder filly scored by the narrowest margin and thereby lowered the past best timing by 4/5 of a second. The wonder filly, her proud owner, Mr. A. C. Ardeshir and jockey Billy Evans were the recipients of the echoeing rare ovations. It does not mean that Bucephalus was disgraced. The greatly improved Will O'The Wisp Colt went down fighting by shortest margin and if sent out again in the season, he is sure to outstride the top-ranking thorough-bred.

Punters lost their nerves early in the day when outsiders paved their way but later well fancied candidates obliged and the entertainment was rejoiceful.

In the third event, the second division of the Kurla Plate a dead-heat was awarded between the most neglected Bahram Khan and Torrent. The unruly lot delayed the start and ultimately several of them lost their chances in the indifferent get away.

Khade was the only jockey to record a double.

There were 257 tickets on the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 538.

The following are the results:—

THE MUMBRA PLATE. Dist.—(About) 1-1|2 miles.

Mr. P. B. Zaveri's CHANGEZ KHAN 7-4, Shiba 1
Mr. Narsi Tejpal's GULJAN AL IRAQ 8-4, Khalil 2
Dr. A. Jabbar al Rizali's MAHFUDH ADNAN 8-1, Kasbekar 3
Mr Ali Akbar's KHALAF AL HAWA 8-0 Nasseruddin 4

Not run: Dhiban.

Won by: Sh. hd. 2-1|2L, 3-1|2 L.

Time: 2 minute 57 seconds.

Favourite Guljan al Iraq.

Tote paid: Rs. 127 for win, Rs. 39, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by: A. Abbas.

THE COLEYANA PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—1-1|4 miles.

Mrs. F. H. Mehta's ZEDAI 8-3, Mull Singh 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 9-0, Kasbekar 2
Mr. Ali Akbar's RUBY 8-9, Cunningham 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's BRIOCHE 7-10, Khalil 4

Not run: Super Charge, Mastani and Miss Gwalior.

Won by: 1 L, 5 L, 1-1|2 L.

Time: 2 minutes 13 seconds.

Favourite: Bellemere.

Tote paid: Rs. 100 for win, Rs. 34. Rs. 29 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by: Dinshaw.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr G A Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 8-7 Summersingh 1*
Mr Mahomed Hoosein's BAHRAM KHAN 7-11 Tasi 1*
Rao Saheb D K Parker's LAKHA RANI 8-11 Dasrath Singh 3
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's LOTUS 8-3 Hassanally 4

*Dead-heat.

Not run: Senapati, Windsor Wine, Brioche, Chere Reine, Gloire d'Antibes, Gipsy Madonna and Gold Wings.

Won by: Dead-heat, 3 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35 and Rs. 270. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 136 and Rs. 45.

Trainers: Mahomedalli and Moosa.

THE H. F. CHARD PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's NAFIZ 9-1 P Khade 1
Mr P H Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 9-4 Burn 2
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 9-0 Mullsingh 3
Mr W J Smith's VENDETTA 7-11 Raffaele 4

Not run: Saskatchewan.

Won by: Neck, Short head, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 14, Rs 14 and Rs. 13

Trainer: B R Patel

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CUP —THE INDIAN ST. LEGER, (1947)—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr A C Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 8-9 Evans 1
Capt. S A Rashid's BUCEPHALUS 9-0 Burn 2
Messrs. F G Travers and V Rosenthal's GIPSY GEM 8-9 P Khade 3
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 9-0 Jones 4

All ran.

Won by: Short head, 10 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 3 minutes 5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division 1.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A A Suterwalla's ADELINE 8-2 P Khade 1
Mr F H Mehta's GRACE 8-7 Virsingh 2
Rao Saheb D K Parker's MOVING PICTURE 7-10 Dasrath Singh .. 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-3 Kan Singh 4

Not run: Bronzewing, My Pet, Pearl Mahal, Chin-Chu-Chow, Oormilla and Lucky Mascot.

Won by: 4 lengths, Head, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 23 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 48 and Rs. 31

Trainer: K M Patel.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 9-4 Chavan 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's FLYING HOME 8-0 Burn 2
Mr P B Avasia's MARCHEUX 8-2 Kasbekar 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 9-11 Jones 4

Not run: Torrin and Kirti.

Won by: Head, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 27 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12

Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE COLEYANA PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr E Reuben's GINGER LADY 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's MASLIE 8-0 B Khalil 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-5 Fahad 3
Mr P B Avasia's LALAJI 8-3 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Prima Donna

Won by: Neck, Short head, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 10 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 43 and Rs. 85

Trainer: Somekh.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D K Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 9-0 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's PRIME MINISTER 8-8 Evans 2
Mr Babu Rao T Godse's PATHAN 8-4 Cunningham 3
Rao Saheb D K Parker's GEORGIE 8-8 P Khade 4

Not run: Paramount Power, Princess Padma and Hikmet.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: B R Patel

Treble Pool paid Rs. 538. Tickets 257 only.

Fine Display By Selvaraj

National Billiards Championship

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28, (API): At the end of the first day's play in the first semifinal of the National Amateur Billiards Championship, T. A. Selvaraj of Bangalore was leading by 221 points against H. Nilsen. The match will be continued tomorrow.

In the first session Selvaraj recorded a fine break of 170 and was unlucky to miss a cannon. This he followed up with 48, 60 and 61 against Nilsen's 47 and 44, thereby finishing the first session, with scores recording 619 to 383.

During the second session Nilsen played much better and with breaks of 53, 77 and 96 reduced the lead, Selvaraj's breaks during this period were 45 and 56.

At the end of the first day's play scores were Selvaraj (in play) 1070 and Nilsen 849. The match will be continued tomorrow.

V. R. Freer, a former champion, entered the smi-final, his opponent J. Dhrazer, failing to turn up.

Tribe Accepts Lancashire Offer

LONDON, February 28, (Reuter): In spite of reports from Australia to the contrary, George Tribe, Australian Test Cricketer, will play as a professional for the Milnrow Club in the Central Lancashire Cricket League this summer. Tribe has cabled the Milnrow Club as follows: "Disregard incorrect Australian Press reports. Intend honour contract with Milnrow. Definitely accept your term." He intends to sail for England on March 12.

Armed Competing In Santi Anita Handicap

ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA Feb. 28, (Reuter): Santa Anita Handicap, worth £25,000 to the winner and one of the richest races in the world, takes place tomorrow over a mile and quarter here with Calumet Farm's famous Armed, an overwhelming favourite.

Armed carries top weight of nine stone three pounds and was flown here from Florida for the race for which there are expected to be between 17 and 20 starters. None of the British or Irish thoroughbreds recently flown to America will start as they are not in racing condition. Among Armed's chief rivals may be Honeymoon, Be Faithful, Plover, Burningdream, all running for new owners, who bought at Mr Louis Mayer's auction on Thursday Seeteee, Californian gelding Ollobo, six-year-old gelding, which won recently the San Antonio Handicap, and Galladamion, though difficulty is being experienced in finding a jockey strong enough to ride Galladamion. It is expected that last year's record crowd of over 80,000 who betted over a million sterling will be exceeded

JEWISH GUNMEN BLAST JERUSALEM

Ten Killed, 15 Injured In Year's "Most Daring Attack"

Troops And Police Cordon Off Area: All Traffic Suspended

JERUSALEM, March 1, (Reuter): Jewish gunmen wearing police uniforms today carried out the most daring attacks in Palestine since the King David Hotel explosion on July 22 last year.

TRUCK CRASHES THROUGH

According to unconfirmed report of number of gunmen blasted the front of a three-storey Officers' Club from the vicinity of a neighbouring Synagogue, while a fifteen hundredweight truck crashed through the barbed wire barricade surrounding the building.

A few seconds later, a shattering explosion blew a side out of the building, smashing the bar and demobilising the bedrooms above.

The police believe that the truck contained explosives with time fuse attached.

CASUALTY LIST

The A.P.A. adds: The explosion took toll of ten lives, with 15 injured and 22 missing, according to an Official casualty list.

The explosion, which was followed by continued gun-fire, brought hundreds of police and troops into action who cordoned off the blast area, stopping all traffic and inaugurating searches in several of the all-Jewish quarters of Jerusalem. Sirens screamed bringing all traffic, except military in the city to a halt.

The Goldsmith Officers' Club, a three-storey building on the fashionable King George the Fifth Avenue, was completely wrecked by the explosion. A seven-storey building adjacent to the club escaped damage except for broken windows and loosened stones.

All windows were shattered in the nearby Yeshuon Synagogue and the Headquarters building of the Jewish Agency across the avenue from the shattered Club.

EYE WITNESS' ACCOUNT

An eye witness of the explosion said: "A number of armed men surrounded the building about five minutes before the explosion and began shooting at the guards. The guards returned the fire. It was impossible to say whether the bomb was carried into the building during the height of the shooting, or was hurled from a passing motor car."

Fire brigades moved into the area but later reported that there was no fire. Firemen immediately began aiding the rescue efforts.

Army rescue squads dug 12 survivors out of the piles of wreckage within 20 minutes of the blast. They were moved to hospitals in ambulances immediately.

One Officer at the scene said he believed that there were "at least 30 Officers and a staff of 17 to 20 in the building at the time of the blast."

POLITICAL ZIONISTS HAVE FAILED SAYS RABBI

LONDON, March 1 (Reuter): Britain could hardly do anything else than put the Palestine question before the United Nations, Rabbi I. I. Mattuck told a congregation at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in London today. Political Zionists had failed, he said, and "must share with Arab Nationalists the blame for the present situation which has forced the British Government to refer the problem to the United Nations."

JEWISH DEFENCE BODY OF 80,000

JERUSALEM, March 1 (Reuter): Haganah, the Jewish Defence Body estimated to number 80,000 claimed today that it was the "underground movement" responsible for organising Jewish illegal emigration from Europe to Palestine.

"This is the Jewish Dunkirk", Haganah declared in a pamphlet distributed in thousands throughout the all-Jewish city of Telaviv today.

"No restrictions, no police or military forces, no Bevin statement will stop this largescale operation by Haganah".

The pamphlet disclosed that Haganah had bought and manned ships which are carrying immigrants to Palestine.

"Haganah will make the highest sacrifices for the immigration."

CURFEW IMPOSED

Curfew comes into force at 7 p.m. local time tonight in the Jewish area surrounding the club.

One of the attackers, wounded in exchange of fire with British troops is now reported to be under guard in the Government hospital in Jerusalem.

OIL DOCKS ON FIRE

Four oil docks were reported to be ablaze in Haifa this evening.

It is officially stated that the death-roll in the Officers' Club explosion in Jerusalem is now 16.

Churchill Furious Against Halifax

LONDON, Feb. 28: Mr. Churchill who is furious against Lord Halifax for the latter's "interference" in the Lords debate on India, will lead a rousing attack in the Commons next week backed by Mr. Anderson, ex-Bengal Governor and other diehards. It is probable that this might lead to a rift in Opposition ranks and possibly will evoke dissent on the part of Mr. Anthony Eden, who has other differences with Mr. Churchill.

NO TROUBLE IN BOMBAY

Police Commissioner Warns Rumour-Mongers

BOMBAY, March 1 (API): A press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay says:

"Certain mischievous elements in the city began spreading totally baseless rumours of some incident or other in Bombay on Saturday

"As rumour-mongering is likely to disturb public tranquillity in the city, the Commissioner of Police has issued a warning that anyone found spreading rumours or suspected of doing so is liable to be detained in custody for an indefinite period as an undesirable character under the Bombay City Police Act."

From Dehu Road To Rioters' Hands

Poona Police Unearth Gang Of Alleged Arms Smugglers

POONA, March 1 (AP.I.): A police hunt is now on in Poona for a gang engaged in selling arms and ammunition, to be used in communal riots.

Acting on information that ammunition was finding its way out from the Dehu Road depot through some one employed there, the senior Sub-Inspector of the Civil Lines Police Station laid a trap yesterday.

HAND GRENADES FOR SALE

At about midday yesterday, disguised Police Officers met a person employed in the Depot, and offering to buy half a dozen handgrenades gave an advance in marked notes..

The police Officers had also a chance to visit the billet of the trader in ammunition, where, the deal being completed, he was arrested.

Two other persons, engaged in a similar activity, were arrested last month.

PETHIC LAWRENCE TO RETIRE?

LONDON, March 1 (U.P.A.): Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, will retire as soon as the instrument of transference of power to Indian hands has been framed, it was learned authoritatively today, radios Harold Guard, United Press of America staff correspondent.

The inference was drawn that the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs was due to retire within the same period.

Authoritative quarters stressed that retirement in both cases was due to advanced age and the ministers' desire to seek rest.

FORGET FEUD WITH BRITAIN

Asaf Ali's Advice To Indians In America

NEW YORK, March 1 (Reuter):—The Indian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Asaf Ali, told representatives of Indian communities living in America to "forget their feud with Britain and not to be unduly alarmed about the internal situation in India." It was authoritatively disclosed to-day that after the reception given to Mr. Asaf Ali on February 26 by the National Committee for India's Freedom (attended by 939 guests) Mr. Asaf Ali invited 30 representatives of the Indian communities throughout the United States to the Embassy.

CITIZENS OF FREE REPUBLIC

Mr. Asaf Ali appealed to them to look upon the Embassy as their home in future and said that, although technically he was Ambassador, each one of the Indians should conduct himself as the unofficial ambassador of India. Mr. Asaf Ali told them to look upon themselves "as citizens of a Free Republic" and conduct themselves with dignity and honour but not with arrogance.

BRITAIN: A FRIENDLY COUNTRY NOW.

They should "forget their feud with Britain which is dead and past.

"After Britain has unequivocally promised India full freedom within a year, they should look upon Britain as a friendly country."

Referring to the internal situation in India, he advised them not to be unduly alarmed and expressed his conviction that a "fair and noble agreement" between the Congress and the Muslims will soon be forthcoming.

Mr. Asaf Ali said they should trust their leaders on the spot to find a solution and not import sectarian differences into America. He added: "No power on earth can now stop India's forward march."

The group assured Mr. Asaf Ali of their whole-hearted co-operation and appointed Dr. Anup Singh as their spokesman for any matters concerning the problem of Indians living in the United States. The party included both Muslims and Hindus.

It was learned that Mr. Asaf Ali is to tour the United States and also plans to visit Trinidad.

French To Hold Their Own

PARIS, March 1 (Reuter): The British decision to give India independence in June 1948 will have no effect on French poessessions in India authoritative sources in the French Foreign Office stated today.

"The two questions are absolutely independent", it was stated. "Freich possessions in India are part of the French Union (of Overseas Territories) and there is no connection between the two questions."

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MAY)
NEW YORK, March 1.

Previous Closing	33.24
Today's Opening	33.55
Difference	+31
Today's Closing	33.32
Difference	+8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, March 1.

Stock Exchange opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 41, General Motors 60-1/2, United States Steel Common unquoted United States Steel Preference 144.

LATEST BAZAR QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, March 1.
9 P. M.

Cotton May	443	8
Silver Chamber	143	12
Silver Bullion	159	8
Silver Fagan	157	4
Gold Bullion	102	8
Gold Fagan	97	9

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, India's Ambassador-Designate to China, photographed with Pandit Nehru at the Willingdon aerodrome just before his departure to take up his new job.

Municipalities To Run Transport Services

"Free Press Is Fundamental To Freedoms"

Truman Recalls America's Own Struggle For Independence

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPA):—President Harry Truman, addressing the Wendell Willkie Journalism Awards dinner to-night, said that "the idea of a free press is fundamental to the freedoms we cherish as Americans."

"We are living in a time of profound and swiftly moving change, the President said. "It is a process that we, as Americans, can understand and sympathize with since it parallels our own struggle for independence. We, as Americans, will want to supply guidance and help wherever we can. One way in which we can help is to set an example of a nation in which people of different backgrounds and different origins work peacefully and successfully alongside one another.

"More and more we are learning—and in no small measure through the medium of the press—how closely our democracy is under observation. We are learning what loud echoes both our successes and our failures have in every corner of the world. That is one of the pressing reasons why we cannot afford failures."

Truman's Tribute To Negro Press

WASHINGTON, March 1, (Reuter): President Truman, speaking at dinner at the National Press Club last night at which he presented the Wendell Willkie awards for outstanding Negro journalism in 1946, said that the Negro newspapers and the Nation's Press were helping the Americans to learn to live "in one world".

The President said "We are living in a time of profound and swiftly moving change. We see colonial peoples moving towards their independence. It is a process that we Americans can understand and sympathise with, since it parallels our own struggle for independence.

"We as Americans will want to supply guidance and help wherever we can. One way in which we can help is to set an example of a nation in which people of different backgrounds and different origins work peacefully and successfully alongside one another.

HUNGERSTRIKER DIES IN HOSPITAL

(From Our Correspondent)

UJJAIN, Feb. 27.

Mr. Abdul Rehman, Vice-President of the Ujjain Mazdoor Sabha died on Wednesday last in the Local hospital as a result of hunger-strike in the Bhairogarh Central Jail.

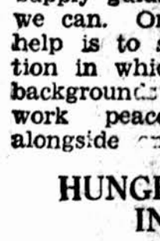
Mr. Abdul Rehman was a young labour worker and was arrested in connection with the protest agitation started for restarting the textile Mills of Ujjain which were closed as a result of general lock-out. He was in Jail along with more than 100 labourers and was on hunger-strike with some prisoners. After a week's hunger-strike his condition became serious and he was removed to hospital.

MRIDULABEN FOR CHANDPUR

CALCUTTA, March 1. (API.) Miss Mridula Sarabhai, a former General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who arrived here yesterday, left for Chandpur by air this morning to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Members of the International Youth Delegation also left for Chandpur by the same plane to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kallyur M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika, 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P.O., Madras.

Bombay Assembly Passes Bill In Teeth Of League Opposition

Life Of Finance Act Extended By One Year: Constitution Of Home Guards Approved

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bitter attacks on the Ministry and the local bodies of the province by the Muslim League Opposition preceded the passing of a Bill empowering municipalities to run motor transport services, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The House passed the Finance Minister's Bill seeking to extend the life of the Bombay Finance Act by one more year. Opposition to this Bill also came from the League.

Assent was also given to the Home Minister's Bill to provide for the constitution of Home Guards as it emerged from the Select Committee.

OPPOSITION ATTACK

Moving the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act (1901) and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act (1925), Mr. G. D. Vartak said that doubts had been entertained whether the original Acts enabled a municipality to undertake the running of a motor transport service. The present Bill was intended to give this power and to put the matter "beyond the pale of doubt."

Opposing the Bill in a strongly-worded speech, Mr. A. A. Khan, the Leader of the Opposition, said that if the important power provided in the Bill was given to the municipalities, the latter would only abuse it. Municipalities and municipal councillors had become noted for their incompetence and inefficiency and the time had come to take away some of the powers at present enjoyed by them instead of investing them with more. He was sorry to say that the present Ministry was fast moving in the direction of the Section 93 regime, "thundering along to disaster despite the danger signals" by trying to make the municipalities more powerful, ignoring their past record. "The Minister says that the Bill shall be passed, but the Opposition will continue to do its duty by the people. We will go on criticising and criticising until the present Ministry comes to their political senses and realise their mistakes. That day will surely dawn", he said.

"DANGEROUS POLICY".

Mr. A. M. Yamni (Ahmedabad Muhammadan) expressed the view that municipalisation was a dangerous policy. Mr. Manu Subedar's report on the administration of the Ahmedabad Municipality showed how a municipality could bungle disastrously. He recommended the setting up of control boards to regulate transport instead of 100 per cent municipalisation.

"Something is wrong in the State of Denmark," said Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin who contended that the House had been taken by surprise in the matter. Things were sought to be done in a manner which raised suspicions. The giving of wider powers to the municipalities would result in many malpractices and, in the present case, the municipalities would have to float loans to run a motor transport service, which would help the capitalists and the black-marketeers to find an outlet for their hoarded money by subscribing to the loan. The present Bill was only aimed at legalising certain illegalities. It had been upheld in a court of law that the licence given to the Ahmedabad Municipality to run a transport service by the Regional Transport Board was illegal and the Bill sought to remedy the situation.

Dr. C. J. Patel (Ahmedabad General) protested that the members was indulging in irrelevencies.

Mr. Shamsuddin retorted that Dr. Patel was "pinched" by his remarks. He concluded by saying that none of the local bodies would be in a position to undertake the responsibilities of running transport services and the object of the Bill was to give an opening for the capitalists and blackmarketeers to invest their money.

Mr. Vartak replying said that municipalities should be encouraged to operate bus services. It was not the time to criticise the general administration of local bodies. The present Bill was intended to make the power of municipalities to run transport services beyond challenge.

The Bill passed through all the three readings. Muslim Leaguers registering their dissent vociferously during the voting.

FINANCE ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, commending the Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act of 1932, said that it was sought to extend the life of the Finance Act for another year and also to remove certain defects in the assessment of the stamp duty and the urban immoveable property tax. Some of the transactions on the Stock Exchange like ready delivery contracts escaped the Stamp Tax and it was Government's intention to extend the scope of the tax to these activities. Certain business premises which escaped the Urban Immovable Property Tax would also be covered by the amendment, which was sought in the Finance Act.

Mr. A. H. Mirza opposing the Bill saw no reason for the continuance of the Urban Immoveable Property Tax which hit the poorer class and also deprived the Municipality part of its finance.

Mr. S. A. Dange supported the Bill with the reservation that the speculative activities on the Stock Exchange should be heavily taxed.

OVERHAUL TAX-STRUCTURE

Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition, opposing the Bill, regretted that a popular Ministry should have sought to revive an old Act which was passed during the Governor's rule fifteen years ago. He called for a thorough overhaul of the whole tax-structure so that the burden would fall more heavily on the richer class of people.

The Finance Minister replying to the debate assured the Members that the various suggestions put forward by them would be considered and implemented at the appropriate time. He, however, felt that the time had not come for the Government to seek permission of the House for tapping sources of revenue other than those already in existence. He also assured the House that this would be the last occasion when they would be called upon to extend the life of the existing Act as Government hoped to place before them a new Finance Bill.

Pertaining to the criticism levelled against the continuance of the Urban Immovable Property Tax, the Minister said that the whole question was thoroughly gone into by the Government with the Municipality and would again be examined when the financial relation between the Government and the Municipality and that between the Provincial Government and the Central Government would be taken up.

The Assembly passed the Bill in all its stages, the Muslim League alone opposing the measure.

The House, then, adjourned till Monday, when discussion on the Budget will be taken up at 2 p.m.

JAMKHANDI RULER'S ASSURANCE TO PEOPLE

MIRAJ, Feb. 28 (UPI.) Discussions in connection with further transference of power to the people in the Jamkhandi State took place at Belgaum between the Raja of Jamkhandi and Mr. Anandanappa Dodmathi, ex-President of the Jamkhandi Praja Parishad, Mr. A. V. Sabde, Chairman of the Praja Parishad and Mr. S. D. Jatti, Minister. Mr. A. B. Latthe was also present during the discussions.

As a result of the discussions the Raja Saheb promised to announce further transfer of power on March 23, the Hindu New Year Day.

The Raja Saheb, it is learnt, will frame a new constitution in consultation with Mr. A. B. Latthe.

LEVY OF SPECIAL INCOME TAX

Conditions For Imposition: Rules For Computation Of Profits Same As E. P. T.

NEW DELHI, March 1 (API): The special income tax which the Finance Member proposes to levy on profits exceeding Rs. one lakh of businesses, professions and vocations is to be imposed under the following, among other conditions:—

The charge will be 25 per cent of the "taxable profits" and be subject to exemptions to agricultural income, life insurance business, etc., which were granted by the Excess Profits Tax Act.

Profits arising without British India or in an Indian State are exempt as under the E.P.T., but profits arising in an Indian State are not exempted if they are received in or brought into British India or are assessable under Section 42 of the Income-Tax Act. Profits arising in an Indian State are thus to be treated in the same way as under Section 14(2) (C) of the Income Tax Act.

In the case of persons carrying on business, a person is chargeable in respect only of the profits arising during his proprietorship, and a deficiency of profits made by one person cannot be set off against the taxable profits of another.

PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

In regard to principal and subsidiary companies, the corresponding provisions of E.P.T. will be generally followed, and the new Business Profits Tax Bill seeks to secure: (A) Payment of the tax on the whole of the profits attributable to British India, notwithstanding that part thereof may be payable in some form to a related foreign company; and (B) Aggregation of the profits and losses of principal and subsidiary companies resident in British India.

The Bill recognises the extent to which individuals earning more than Rs. one lakh from business, carry on their business activities through a number of different partnerships or private companies, and seeks to counteract the possible loss of revenue from this cause by giving powers of aggregation in such cases.

The proposed tax is allowable in computing total income for income tax purposes and where such tax paid subsequently becomes repayable by reason of set-off of a deficiency to treat the repayment as income of the year to which the deficiency related.

COMPUTATION OF PROFITS

Rules for computation of profits are generally the same as those of schedule one of E.P.T. Act but there are provisions which seek to avoid assessment to both E.P.T. and Business Profits Tax of receipts from long term contracts and similarly to avoid allowance in respect of any expenditure or loss which has been allowed for the purposes of E.P.T. A further rule seeks to ensure that investment. Income shall only be included where it really forms a part of the trading receipts of the business: and that a dividend or distribution of profit from a body corporate which is within the scope of the business Profits Tax Bill is not again assessable in the hands of the recipient.

U. N. R. R. A. May Approve China's Purchase Of Cotton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (U.P.A.): Indications are that the U.N.R.R.A. Central Committee will approve the request made by the Chinese Government that "uncommitted funds" in China's programme be spent to purchase more raw cotton for that country.

A U.N.R.R.A. spokesman told the United Press of America today that the Committee would meet early next week to decide.

He said that the funds resulting from the sale of raw cotton sent to China, if the deal were approved, would be used to finance Chinese relief and rehabilitation operations.

BERTRAND RUSSELL INFLUENCES 'QUIT INDIA' DECISION

LONDON, March 1 (UPA). Earl Russell—better known in India as Bertrand Russell—was a potent influence in the British Government's decision to set a deadline for withdrawal from India, it was learned from Russell's associates in Cambridge today, radioes Harold Guard, United Press of America staff correspondent.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu : Phalgun Shud 10, 2003.
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Akher 8, 1366.
Parsi : Shehrevar 30, 1316.
Sunrise : 6-50 a.m. Sunset : 6-44 p.m.
Hightide : 06-34, 21-04.
Lowtide : 01-43, 13-32.

Today's Engagements

RAMAKRISHNA BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY : The Birthday Anniversary of Ramakrishna Paramahansa will be celebrated today (Sunday), at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. There will be Usha Kirtan, Vedic Chants, etc. (7 to 9 a.m.). Bhajan, (9 to 10 a.m.) distribution of cash or kind to Daridra Narayanas (10 to 12 noon) and musical entertainment (2-30 to 5 p.m.). A public meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. when speeches on Sri Ramakrishna will be delivered by Mr. B. K. Patil. Dastur Hormazdyar Kaiyoji Mirza, Prof. S. D. Gyani and V. N. Bhusan

TENANTS' MEETING : Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association the public meeting of "X" tenants will be held at Ganesh Maidan Lalbag, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Gadgil, Editor of Lokmanya, to protest against the proposed increment of rents by the Bombay Government.

PARTY TO DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL ARTS : Association of Young Artists' Greeting Party to Mr V. S. Adarkar, first Indian Director, Sir J. J. School Arts, at Modern School, Sikkanagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, today, at 5 p.m.

HINDUSTANI STUDENTS: A general meeting of Hindustani Students (past and present) will be held today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in Gulabbai Kanyashala opposite Kalbadevi Temple.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The Survival of Human Personality" is the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp Flora Fountain.

ATHLETIC SPORTS : The First Annual Athletic Sports of the Cusrow Baug United Sports and Welfare League will be held at the Cooperage, at 2 p.m., today (Sunday). Lieut.-Commdr. C. B. Sethna will preside and Mrs. Sethna will distribute the prizes

VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW : Organised by the Municipal Commissioner and the Advisory Committee, will be opened by Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Mayor, at 10-30 a.m., today (Sunday), at the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, and Town Hall, Fort. Prizes will be distributed at 4-30 p.m., at the Town Hall.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : Under the auspices of the Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road, Mr. R. A. Ghatge, will deliver a public speech, at 10 a.m., today, on "Self-improvement."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION : Under the auspices of The Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. G. B. Badami, well-known Hindu Missionary, will deliver a Magic Lantern lecture on "Offensives against Hindus", today (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Association premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Y. M. H. A. HINDI CLASSES : Under the auspices of The Young Men's Hindu Association Hindi Classes for Prarambhik, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti are held on every Sunday from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., at S. N. D. T. School premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road. New classes will commence from 2nd March. Special Classes for women only on Wednesdays and Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m. in Association Hall.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Sarwatantra Swatantra Pandit Madhvacharya will deliver a lecture on Gita at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Babulnath Temple, at 5 p.m. today.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 2.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 8-45 Sudha Desai (Gujarati Geet) 9-0 Madan Mohan : Thumri 9-10 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar (Ahir Bhatro) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Hamare Goan Gango kiare : (by J. N. Ugra) (H) 11-45 Suresh Haldankar (Thumri) 12-0 Azambai (Kolhapuri) (Shudh Saran).

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Ram Marathe : (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar (Multani, Kafi) 5-0 Been-Recital 5-15 Gammat Jammat Programme for children (M) 5-45 Instrumental Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ghazal Aur Geet 6-30 Madan Mohan : Thumri 6-45 Kannada Songs (by G. S. Yellapurkar) 7-0 Sudha Desai 7-15 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 7-30 Suresh Haldankar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Muzavatum balak : (by Ratan Mithaiwala) (G) 8-45 Readings from her poems (by Shanta Shelke) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Composition of D'Amel) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING :—Dry weather.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS —No appreciable change.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Love's inhibitions appear to have proved too unbearable to City Police Constable 6261, Shaikh Khurshed Shaikh Hussain, who after, it is alleged, murdering his sweetheart Miss Gopi, in his quarters at Gamdevi, yesterday afternoon turned the knife on himself.

At 4-15 p.m. yesterday, hearing shricks, the neighbours of the Policeman, it is said, went into his room to be confronted with a youthful woman who was stabbed to death lying prostrate in a pool of blood. By her side also full of freshly inflicted knife wounds on his chest lay the Constable.

He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries later.

Deputy Inspector Sherman of the Gamdevi Police Station is investigating the matter. Meanwhile both the bodies have been shifted to the City morgue.

The motive for this twofold tragedy is ascribed to psychological causes.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE OFFICER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the allegation that he had attempted to bribe an officer of the Central Enforcement Branch, Khodaram Behram, a partner in the New Alice Bakery, Slater Road, was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch, on Friday last. He was enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 500.

The suspect was put up to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, when his bail period was extended for a fortnight.

It was revealed in the court that a few days back the bakery was raided by an officer of the Central Enforcement Branch following complaints received by the authorities that the bread produced by the bakery was short in weight. During the raid, it was alleged, the suspect had expressed his willingness to give the officer a sum of Rs. 200 if the latter promised not to launch any prosecution against him. Following this, a trap was laid for the suspect, and on Friday evening he was arrested on the platform of the Grant Road Station while attempting to pass off Rs. 200 in currency notes as illegal gratification to the officer.

Alleged Theft Of Military Articles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Husein Abdulla and Alfred Pereira were arrested by the C. I. D. in connection with theft and disposal of several military articles.

They were produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered them to be enlarged on bail.

The Police alleged in the court that in the course of their inquiries it had been definitely established that the accused who were the owners of several motor cars, had assisted in the disposal of stolen property, particularly motor vehicles, and that several military cars had also passed through their hands. The property stolen was collectively valued at Rs. 24,000. About half of it was already recovered

Set Up Oil Control Board

BOMBAY, March 1 (A.P.I.) : A plea for the withdrawal of control on oil and for the setting up of an Oil Control Board representative of all interests was made by Dawood Hajee Nasser, President of the Oil Merchants Chamber, Bombay, speaking at party given by him last evening to congratulate Mr. Ratilal Gandhi on his election as the President of the Indian

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO TOUR KARNATAK

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 27:—The tour programme of Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President in Karnatak has been finally fixed as follows:—

The Congress President will enter the Karnatak territory through Mangalore on the 19th March. He will be touring Karnatak upto 5th April. He will visit Coorg, Mysore, Bangalore Hassan, Shimagga, Jog Falls, Karwar, Dharwar, Bellary, Bijapur, Goa, and Belgaum. He will leave for Bombay on the afternoon of 5th April from Belgaum.

S. K. Patil On Essence Of Democratic Freedom

HUBLI, March 1, (A.P.I.) : The need for revitalising our local bodies and make them a real instrument both of popular will and public service was stressed by Mr. S. K. Patil President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presiding over the Karnatak Divisional Conference of local bodies held here today.

Mr. Patil said that Local Self-Government was the very essence of democratic freedom and the millions of masses of a country like India can never feel the glow of democratic freedom unless that freedom is interpreted to them in their small daily needs and difficulties through institutions of local self-Government which were manned by common men.

SECRETARY REFUTES

Fresh Charges Against Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu

Dr. Abdul Haque, Hon. Secretary of Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India) writes:—

Referring to the suspension of the grant given to the Anjuman, a Press Note issued by the Director of Information Department, Hyderabad, says, "It is obvious that communal capital is being made of an issue which is simple enough to understand." This is a cruel allegation as the Anjuman considers its very 'raison d'etre' to preach and prove that Urdu has been and must remain the common language of all people of India, whatever their caste or creed. It has always sought and welcomed the participation of Hindu public men who were supporters of Urdu in its governing body and prides itself to have the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as its life president for the last nine years

The Director of Information further asserts that "Almost the entire assets of the Anjuman have been available to it by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, and its property includes a valuable collection of books and manuscripts 'accumulated by the State funds' and removed from 'the State to Delhi'." These are fresh charges untraceable in Hyderabad Government's earlier communications on the subject, and so untenable that a more irresponsible statement seems difficult to imagine. The Hyderabad grant of 45 thousand Osmania (equivalent to about 38,500 rupees in British currency) is just a part of the Anjuman's budget which accounts an annual income of more than a lac of rupees, sale of its publications alone exceeding the Hyderabad grant. The Anjuman has also collected more than one and a half lac of rupees for its Building Fund to which the Hyderabad Government have contributed nothing so far.

There is nothing objectionable in buying and preserving valuable books, but unfortunately the facts of the case directly contradict the Press Note, simply because the Anjuman transferred its headquarters from Aurangabad (Dn.) to Delhi in 1938 and the Hyderabad Grant Orders began to operate one year later, that is, from 1939 only. A smaller aid of Rs. 5,000 (O.S.) which the Anjuman was receiving for some years back, was specified for publication expenses only and was never spent for any other purpose at all. So the Anjuman could not possibly utilise the funds which it had not begun to receive at the time of its transfer to Delhi.

Control Of Medium Charcoal

Charcoal is sold in two varieties medium, which does not pass through a mesh of 3/4", and, khar which passes through 3/4" mesh. The distribution of medium charcoal is at present controlled in the Bombay Suburban Distric (B. B. & C. I.) with effect from 15th of this month. The sale of khar charcoal is not controlled.

If these articles are not, available at anything but the controlled price and if a complaint is made to the above officer test cases will be arranged and retailers indulging in malpractices will be delt with. The consumers must insist on purchasing their requirements at the controlled price, and the refusal to sell is an offence, which can be brought to the notice of the officer mentioned above.

Electrical Supervisors Exam.

The Examination for Electrical Supervisors (Competency Certificate) is to be held in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad simultaneously, on April 10 and 11, 1947 at 10 a.m.

Forms of application may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, P. W. D. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay.

The date of the Wiremen's examination which has been postponed will be announced later.

Scarcity Of Wheat Likely To Continue

Govt.'s Overall Stock Of Food Grains Amounts To 10 Weeks Supply

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): The present overall stock of grains under the control of the Government of Bombay are equivalent to about ten weeks supply, it is officially announced.

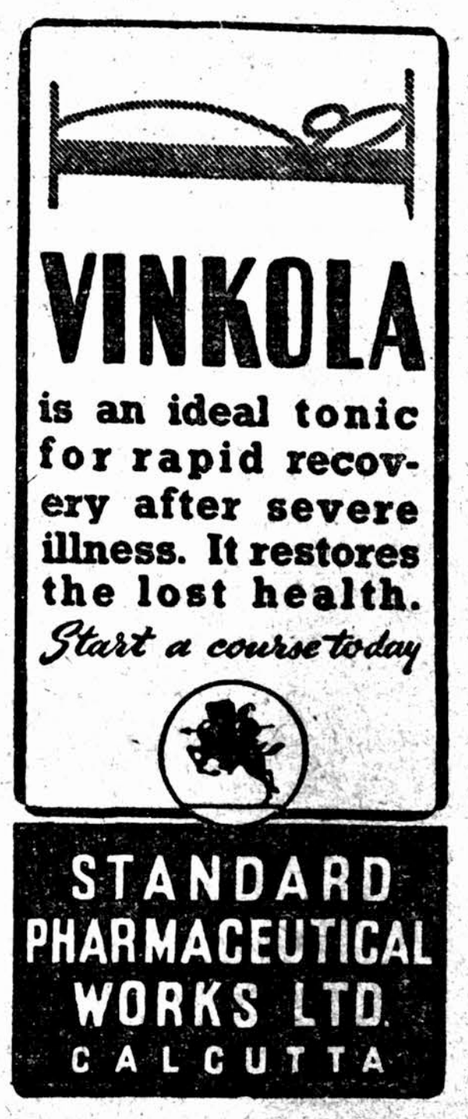
As compared with the foodgrains stocks in the beginning of last year which were 3,22,000 tons the stocks at the beginning of February this year were 2,63,493 tons including 44,000 tons of barley and maize and 5,000 tons of wheat reserved for seed purposes.

Due to "inadequate" wheat imports during the last three months ending January the wheat quantum had to be reduced at the beginning of February this year.

The wheat allotment to the province during February and March together is 19,000 tons and "the scarcity of wheat is likely to continue until India gets substantial imports from overseas".

DEO LEAVES FOR DELHI

MADRAS, March 1. (API.) Mr Shanker Rao Deo, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, left Madras by air for Delhi today.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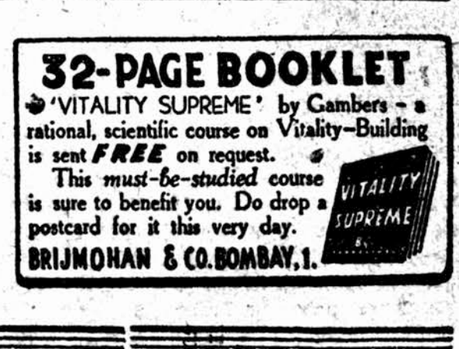
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This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
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A PRINCESS and A POET
Their Destinies meet on the cross roads of LANKA!
See Wadia's Mighty Musical Fantasy

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NASSEM Jr., TRILOK KAPUR, REHANA, NIRUPA ROY, H. PRAKASH ETC.
Director: HOMI WADIA

2nd WEEK!

NEW WEST END
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Sun., Hol., Mat. 1 p.m.
Ad. Bkg. 10 to 12 & 4 to 6 daily
LIBERTY RELEASE

IN LONDON AFTER 30 YEARS

Asaf Ali's Impressions

The first Indian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Asaf Ali, with whom I lunched in London, is a tall, grey-haired, handsome man with a quiet but persuasive voice, writes the "Daily Herald" diarist.

In conversation he deals with facts rather than propaganda, and I believe that those persistent but out-of-date sections of American opinion which may be expecting violent outbursts from him against "British Imperialism", will be disappointed.

It is more than 30 years since Mr. Asaf Ali was last in London (he is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn).

What a week to come back! In very dim light, with a bitter draught blowing across the restaurant floor, I asked him what changes he noticed most. He said the absence of hats from men's heads and profusion of scarves on women's heads—and 'general lack' of the old pre-1914 gaiety."

EIGHT DISTRICTS TO GO DRY IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The Government of the United Provinces, it is learnt will introduce prohibition in eight districts in the Province soon. These districts will be selected and later the whole Province may go dry. The number of excise shops will be reduced in those districts bordering the prohibited regions.

54 GREEK POLICE KILLED

ATHENS. March. 1, (Reuter): Fifty-four Greek police were killed in a Guerilla ambush in Thessaly yesterday according to reports received here today.

The victims members of a party of 66 Gendarmes with one officer were on their way to Domikos in central Thessaly area which the United Nations Inquiry Commission team was expected to visit tomorrow.

AUSTRALIAN SOCCER TEAM FOR INDIA

SYDNEY, March 1, (Reuter): The Secretary of the Australian Soccer Association stated at a meeting today that it hoped to send an Australian team to India to play a series of matches during July, August and September this year. "Australian Soccer is booming", he said "and every year we intend either sending a team abroad or inviting an overseas team to visit Australia." The Association meeting considered details of the South-African tour of Australia during April, May and June this year and allotted three Test Matches.

KOREANS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS

Soviet And U. S. Authorities Urged To Lift Iron Curtain Over Land

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28 (Reuter): The Sino-Korean Cultural Association decided at its inaugural meeting last night to send telegrams to President Truman and Marshal Stalin requesting immediate withdrawal of Soviet and American troops from Korea "to ensure early realization of Korean Independence", according to Chinese press reports.

The meeting which was attended by over 100 prominent Chinese and Korean personages, also decided to cable the American and Soviet authorities in Korea urging early resumption of postal, telegraphic and air communications, as well as free passage of newspapers and magazines between Korea and the outside world.

CURFEW ON KOREAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

SEOUL (Korea): Tonight and tomorrow, Korean Independence Day, there will be curfew in Korea—for, the day in the past has been marked by clashes and even revolutionary uprising.

This year there are fears that the day may not be as quiet as might be hoped, for American Intelligence Agents have uncovered detailed plans for an uprising on or about March First

The danger of trouble has, however been considerably diminished by these discoveries and by warnings issued by General John Hodge, the United States Commander in South Korea.

"Any precipitate action on the part of ill-advised groups in South Korea can only operate to alienate the goodwill of nations most interested in your cause and may convince them that Korea is not ready for Independence because her people will not cooperate with the machinery now set up to provide for it". he said.

The flood of Anti-Trusteeship propaganda, both inside and outside Korea, has not been reduced, however Rightist leaders are persistent in carrying out their three-point programme established on January 14.

The points of this were:

FIRSTLY, objection to the provision on Trusteeship in the Moscow decision.

SECONDLY, organisation of a nation-wide movement for Korean independence; and

THIRDLY dispatch of party representation to America and Russia demanding immediate independence.

LEFTIST ATTITUDE

The Left Wing is exploiting its temporary alliance with the Military Government by enlisting support for its unification policies.

Lyuh Woon Hyung, venerable Leftist Leader, has even come out from voluntary retirement to issue a warning that "the Anti-Trusteeship movement can only lead to international isolation, national disunity and prevent Korean independence."

An urgent request to General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, to make a firsthand survey of the Korean situation has the support of both parties, although inaugurated by the right-wing block. But, above all, both Left and Right are pinning their hopes on discussion and at least partial solution of the Korean problem at the coming Moscow Conference.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR SIND

KARACHI, March 1 (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Premier and Finance Minister today presented in the Sind Assembly a surplus budget which estimates the Revenue receipts at Rs. 9,24,08,000 and expenditure at Rs. 9,20,97,000 for the year 1947|48 leaving a surplus margin of Rs. 3,11,000.

He announced two new taxation proposals namely the doubling of the tax of one anna to two annas per gallon of petrol which has already been passed by the Sind Assembly and General Sales Tax expected to be introduced during the current session of the Assembly. The General Sales Tax is roughly expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 50,00,000 while the increase in the Petrol Tax would give the Government an addition sum of Rs. 12,00,000. Both these taxations would thus widen the surplus to over Rs. 65,00,000.

The outstanding feature of the budget is the provision for various items of expenditure towards the progressive implementation of the five year "Master Plan" for Sind which included the construction of two barrages in Lower and Upper Sind at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 crores each. A beginning has already been made in the construction of Lower Sind Barrage and a provision of Rs. 229 lakhs is made in the next years budget.

SOCIALISTS CHANGE LABEL

CAWNPORE, Feb. 28, (A.P.I.): The new draft constitution of the All-India Congress Socialist Party was adopted at the resumed sitting of the National Executive of the Party held this morning. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia presided.

It is learnt that according to the new constitution the Party will hereafter be called "The All-India Socialist Party" instead of "The All-India Congress Socialist Party".

The draft constitution will be presented before the Party Convention which meets in private session in the afternoon.

It is further learnt that the executive also considered the question of a party flag.

Severe Check To Corporate Enterprize, Says Nanjee

BOMBAY, March 1, (A.P.I.): Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association, commenting on the budget proposals says:—

"While the object of checking inflation and helping the poor man at the expense of the rich is laudable, the measures proposed will do the contrary of what the Finance Minister intends. They will act as a severe check to incentive and corporate enterprise at a time when both are greatly needed for industrialising our country and raising the standard of living of our masses."

MORARJI TO PRESIDE OVER BARDOLI RANIPARAJ PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 27: Arrangements are in full swing at Balda-Bedkuva for holding the 11th session of the Bardoli Taluka Raniparaj Parishad under the presentship of Mr. Morarsibhai Desai, Bombay Home Member, on March 2, when the Bardoli Taluka Khedut Samaj is to be brought into being.

BIHAR MINISTRY NEVER CRITICISED

Misquoting Speeches Not Honest Journalism, Says Kripalani

NEW DELHI, March 1 (API.) Acharya, J. B. Kripalani, Congress President, in a statement says:—

"My attention has been drawn to a note that has appeared in a Patna newspaper on Feb. 23, wherein stray lines from my speeches in Bihar nave been misquoted and torn out of their context to suggest conclusions utterly foreign to the purport of my speeches. I am alleged to have "found the Congress Ministry a group of incompetents, forgetful of the interests of the people." Such a misrepresentation of my utterances is mischievous in the extreme and does no credit to the standards of our journalism. I am not conscious of having criticised in my speeches in Bihar any action of the Congress Ministers who, I have no doubt, are doing their best for the welfare of the people.

"All my speeches were addressed to the common people whom I asked not to rely upon the Government even if it be a popular Government but to help themselves, specially in the matter of food and cloth, which no Government did or could produce for them but which they could and should produce for themselves and equitably distribute if they had their own Panchayats and Co-operatives. Even in the matter of corruption and black-market about which there were frequent complaints I charged the public with responsibility for these anti-social activities.

I told them it was in their hands to stop bribery by ceasing to give bribes and to stop black-marketing by refusing to make purchases from the black-market. If yet some blackguards indulged in this vice they must be effectively ostracised by the most rigid social boycott. I also told the people that by indulging in their lawless communal orgies they were diverting the energies and resources of their Government from the improvement of their economic well-being to the mere maintenance of peace and order and to restoring what has been want only destroyed.

My object throughout was to make the people realize their social and political responsibilities and to exert themselves and be self-reliant. To twist my speeches to serve some party interest in Bihar is not honest journalism."

BIHAR PREMIER'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

HAIMCHAR (Tipperah), March 1 (UPI.) Mr. S. Murtaba, Secretary to Dr. Syed Mahmud, Bihar Minister, arrived here yesterday afternoon and had prolonged talks with Mahatma Gandhi.

It is learnt that Mr. Murtaba brought an important communication from the Bihar Premier, Mr. Srikrishna Sinha and Dr. Mahmud containing facts and figures about the last Bihar disturbances. It further transpires that Mr. Murtaba had discussion with the Mahatma in connection with the latter's contemplated visit to Bihar. The exact date of departure for Bihar will be decided after the receipt of reply from the Bihar Premier to a telephonic communication sent to him on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi.

Four delegates of the International Youths Conference from France, Russia, Denmark and Yugoslavia are arriving at Chandpur and expected to meet Mahatma Gandhi in a day or two at Haimchar.

Rajen Babu's Bihar Tour Programme

PATNA, Feb. 28 (API.) Dr. Rejendra Prasad Food Member in the Interim Government who is expected here on March 2 by air from Agra. In connection with the Bihar Government's procurement programme will tour the province of Bihar for four days from second to fifth March.

During his stay in Bihar Dr. Prasad will meet all the ministers and officers of the Food Department.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad will leave for New Delhi on March 6 by air.

Sudhir Ghosh Leaves For England

NEW DELHI, March 1. (API.) Mr. Sudhir Ghosh, who has been appointed the Government of India Public Relations Officer in London, left Delhi by air today for England. Mr. Ghosh will be head of the Public Relations Department to be created in the Indian High Commissioner's Organisation.

Mr. Ghosh acted as an unofficial link between Mahatma Gandhi and the Cabinet Mission during the last year's negotiations and went to England last July at the request of H.M.G. He carried with him a letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Attlee introducing him as "a reliable and steady bridge between Great Britain and India." Mr. Ghosh is 31, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and received the Economics Tripos.

Dr. Shanti Ghosh, his wife, accompanies him.

DATE RIDDLE OF MAHABHARATA WAR

Continued from Page 6

the departure of the Kaurava army. We shall try to see what other events took place during this period. Bhishmaparva, 3 tells us, that "On Krishna 14th there was again a heavy shower of flesh and blood. A comet was visible and it was encircling the pole in the reverse direction. After the solar eclipse the moon was also eclipsed on the Kartika Paurnimasi day. The peculiarity of the two eclipses was that they occurred with an interval of 13 days only." We thus get a peculiar statement in the Mahabharata Bhishmaparva 3, namely, "I have seen a Paksha of 14 days; 15-day Paksha is also common: I have also seen a fortnight of 16 days; but I have never come across a Paksha of 13 days only like this one." A paksha is an interval between Paurnima and Amavasya. Normally we cannot say that an Amavasya is observed. The Paurnima day is also a quantity which cannot be determined normally by observation. But if a solar or a lunar eclipse is observed then we can say that the Amavasya or the Paurnima day was seen and hence we can say that a fortnight of 13 days was seen.

Departure Of Balarama

Thus we know that two eclipses, a comet, and a Kshaya Paksha of 13 days was observed after the departure of the Kaurava army. Now we shall turn to the events which occurred on the day of the departure of the Pandava army. Five days after the Kartika lunar eclipse, the moon was in Pushya again. On this day Yudhisthira was performing the ceremony of appointing seven generals. Balarama came with Samba, Uddhawa, etc., while the ceremony was going on. Balarama being senior to Yudhisthira, he greeted Balarama by bowing. Balarama had come to Upuplavya to tell the Pandawas that he wanted to give some help to Duryodhana also. But Krishna opposed the proposal. He suggested that Balarama may not side with the Pandawas if he chose, but he must remain neutral. So Balarama decided to go for a pilgrimge. After Balarama left the palace, Rukmi came in and offerred to fight on the side of the Pandavas. Before coming to the Pandavas Rukmi had approached Duryodhana, but the help was refused. When Arjuna knew that Rukmi had come to the Pandavas after having first approached the Kauravas, the help was refused by Arjuna also.

After disposing Balarama and Rukmi, the Pandava army left for Kurukshetra. The departure of Balarama for a pilgrimage on Pushya is very important, because we can determine exactly the tithi and Nakshatra on the day on which the war started. We know for certain that Balarama returned on the last day of the war. The mace fight between Bhima and Duryodhana took place in his presence. He says. "It is the 42nd day today since my departure. I started on Pushya and have returned on Shravana."

When The War Began

We know definitely that the war continued for 18 days only. Thus if we count 18 Nakshatras backwards from Shravana, that must be the Nakshatra on which the war started. As Mriga is the 18th Nakshatra backwards it is clear that war must have started on Mriga Nakshatra. But we know that that the moon is near Mriga on Margashisha full moon day or a tithi or two earlier i.e. on Margashirsha Shukla 13th. We can verify this tithi by counting 24 days after Margashirsha Krishna 5th. It means 11 days up to the end of the dark fortnight and 13 days of the bright half. Mr. Karandikar, the former editor of "Kesari", maintains that the tithi on the day of the Kuru war was Margashirsha Sukla 11th, and the counting of the month was Amanta at the period of the Kuru war. As the Mriga Nakshatra can never coincide with 11th, it is clear that the answer is wrong. I have proved above that Pandavas did not use the Amanta method.

(TO BE CONCLUDED)

Belgian Purchases Of New York Silver For India

Threatens To Stultify Entire Convertibility Of Sterling

LONDON, Feb. 28. (Reuter): Unless the Belgian purchases of New York silver for India can be stopped, they threaten to stultify the entire convertibility of sterling. The British Exchange control sees no such danger and regards the matter as trifling, but certain other officials view it with utmost apprehension, cables Sydney Gampell, Reuters financial editor.

While these transactions continue, there seems nothing to stop the New York silver market being forced up to above the United States treasury's price of 9 1/2 cents. It has already gone almost half way there in a bare week and has been soaring in a virtual vacuum. If and when that happens, the 80,000,000 ounces yearly of Latin American silver, which United States industry is now using will instead be offered to India because United States industry will be able to buy silver cheaper from the United States treasury.

The 27,000,000 ounces of annual United States silver mine output which is at present going to the United States treasury will also be offered to India instead because India via Belgium will be outbidding the treasury for it. At Bombay's present price there would still be a very handsome profit margin to the Belgians or whoever else handled the business.

BOMBAY MARKET.

When Bombay realises that it has unloosed this huge quantity of dollar silver upon itself, the Bombay price may falter. But probably not before Bombay has taken some of it. Eventually, if the continued political uncertainty prolongs India's preference for hard money, Bombay might as well take it all and as much more as can be obtained. The Bombay silver market is very strong and India would much rather have 200,000,000 ounces of dollar silver than the odd £50,000,000 of her £1,250,000,000 of sterling balances.

Already India via Belgian's is obtaining some dollar silver and Belgians via the silver market are in effect obtaining sterling at less than the official rate. Hitherto both things have been officially regarded in London and India as fatal to the sterling.

40 PER CENT PROFIT FOR BELGIANS.

Britain now is in effect paying out dollars for silver for India and additionally paying Belgians big profit in dollars for doing the business. Alternatively, Britain is foregoing rollars or imports that she could otherwise have obtained or giving Belgium a claim on British exports (that could otherwise have earned dollars) not only for the dollar price of silver but also for Belgian profit which has been as high as 40 per cent and which is likely to remain high even if New York rises above 90 1/2 cents.

BR. PAYING WAR DEBTS.

In return, Britain gets nothing whatever except a reduction of the debt to India. There seems no reason why this drain should be confined to Belgium, to silver or to India. The British exchange control regards it as purely entrepot business in a commodity. If any other commodities show disparity between their dollar and sterling prices, Belgians or others can thus apparently get busy on moving them from any part of the dollar area to any country which has sterling balances thus repaying Britain's war debts at the cost of her remaining dollars.

Anticipating Britain's obligation in next July under the Anglo-American loan agreement, all the current sterling held by the Argentines, Canadians, Belgians, Dutch and Portuguese has now been made convertible. The sterling arising from what is officially regarded as entrepot trade can hardly be regarded as other than current. People in those countries can thus apparently not merely do this business but pyramid it.

There seems nothing to stop it being done by anybody in the world who has occasion to change dollars into sterling. American Zionists, for example remit large quantities of dollars to London for conversion into sterling for Palestine. No reason is known why they should not do it this way.

They could apparently have done it for months past if they had been as wide awake as the Belgians. The Zionists would then get appreciably more sterling for their dollars. And Britain which has been getting all these dollars would get none of them except a small commission earned by London silver brokers, if Zionists like Belgians choose to pass the business through London.

There is nothing that London brokers can do about it. They have to carry out the orders given them by their Belgian and Indian principals and by the British exchange control. If London refused to handle it, Belgians could do it from New York to Bombay direct, since there are no restrictions on coverting rupees into sterling. As things stand, London brokerage does save a few dollars.

Indian Science Institute Fights Food Grains Infestation

Cereals Worth Crores Of Rupees May Be Saved By New Heat Treatment

BANGALORE, Feb. 28 (A. P. A.): The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore has been investigating the application of heat not only for preservation but also for reclaiming spoilt grains and flour, at the instance of the Government of India Food Department.

Prof. V. Subramanyam, under whose guidance the work is being carried out, told the Associated Press of America: "It is hoped that before the next monsoon season it will be possible to build and to instal a number of full sized de-infestation plants, especially in regions where the insect infestation and destruction through high moisture content are considerable."

He added: "It is generally admitted that crores of rupees worth of different food grains are lost annually. It may be due to insect attack, mould or bacterial growth, chemical changes due to presence of excessive moisture and so forth."

Describing methods of protecting grain, he said: "Most of them involve the use of chemicals or inert dusts or heat. The use of chemicals has definite advantages, but it is not always possible to remove the last traces of the chemicals. Most of the chemicals have also to be imported from outside.*** Heat treatment methods are somewhat expensive, but they possess the advantage that in addition to killing the insects, they also help to reduce moisture and thus improve storage quality."

Prof. Subramanyam stated that the equipment now being used at the laboratory was of a continuous pattern so that the grain or flour could be introduced at one end and discharged in the de-infested condition at the other end.

The Special Committee appointed by the Central Government Food Department to investigate this matter had reported most favourably about the possibilities of the heat treatment, he added.

BRITAIN'S ELECTRICALLY—POWERED ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY TO RESUME

LONDON, March 1. (A.P.A.): More bitterly cold weather and winds of gale proportions threatened winter-whipped Britain to-day as all electrically powered essential industry in the country prepared to resume production on Monday.

An order of the "coal cabinet" restoring the industrial power cuts, however, promised no relief for domestic electricity users. The restrictions on their use of electricity will remain in effect in all of Britain, the order said.

Light snow fell over most of the Kingdom as the announcement was made, and the Air Ministry Weather Bureau gave warning that gales would lash the East Coast, from the Cliffs of Dover to Dogger Banks.

The coal cabinet's order will restore power cuts which were imposed February 10 in London, southwestern and southeastern England to conserve rapidly vanishing fuel supplies. Restoration of industrial use of electricity in the Midlands, which also was affected by the paralysing fuel crisis, was started this week.

The south-east received its industrial go-ahead although not all power generating plants had the safety margin of as much as a two weeks' supply of coal.

The coal cabinet, consisting of six Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the National Coal Board, railway organisation and the Central Electricity Board, said it was satisfied that in those power stations where deficiencies still exist, it might be possible to make up the deficiencies in the course of the week.

The statement cautioned, however, that the need for "greatest possible economy" of fuel in homes and in non-essential plants such as cinemas theatres and some office buildings "remains as urgent as ever, and all consumers are asked to co-operate in order that the needs of industry may be met."

Among the more hopeful signs, the Ministry of Fuel reported that only six of the country's 1,500 coal pits still were snowbound. It added that only a few colliers were weather-bound in northern ports and most main rail lines had been cleared of clogging snow drifts.

Local and national officials pressed plans for night shifts for 7,000,000 workers to relieve the burden on worn, inadequate electricity generators. Manufacturers and union representatives in suburban London agreed on a night shift from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., but in Leicestershire, hosiery manufacturers and workers decided to limit night work to 4,500 male employees, leaving 13,500 women on daytime jobs.

HELPED INDIANS IN GERMANY

Indian Military Mission's Activities

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (API): A number of reports have recently appeared in the Press regarding the condition and treatment of Indians in Germany, says a Press Note. The Government of India wish it to be known that these reports are largely incorrect and give a completely distorted picture of the actual situation.

Some of those who have been repatriated to India have made public statements critical of the Indian Military Mission. While it is true that Indians in Germany have had to suffer considerable hardships, the Government of India are satisfied that the Indian Military Mission have done a great deal to help them in a very difficult situation. The facts of the physical conditions in Germany should not be overlooked.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 28, (Reuter): Brigadier, Alms, Chief of British Intelligence in Singapore, was a passenger in the Royal Air Force Dakota missing since Wednesday on fligh from Singapore to Saigon, it is understood.

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S NOTIFICATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (API): A Press Note says:—

According to a notification in the Gazette of India dated March 1, 1947, the Textile Commissioner has withdrawn the general permission given by him previously by a notification dated December 4, 1943, which is at present operative only in respect of cotton card clothing, card clothing sundries and shuttles for use in textile mills other than jute and hemp.

The effect of this withdrawal is that hereafter the owners and managers of cotton, woollen or silk textile mills, handloom weavers and persons engaged in any cottage industry referred to in the general permission, will have to apply to the Textile Commissioner, Ballard Estate, Bombay, for a buyer's licence under Clause 7 of the Cotton Textiles (raw materials and stores) Order, 1946.

SUBHAS' INSTITUTE OF CULTURE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (API): A new institute of Culture named after Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be functioning from March 1 in a spacious building in Calcutta and will be the first of its kind in the city.

Well-known scholars have volunteered their services to man the different departments which will be under a board of management with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose as President and Mr. Satya Ranjan Baksi as General Secretary.

It is the intention of the promoters to study and explore the known and available materials of Subhas Bose's biography and his published and unpublished writings and speeches and present them to the public.

Preserving Food In One Millionth Of A Second

Development Of New Radiation 500,000 Times Stronger Than X-Rays

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (A.P.A.): Two scientists have reported a development of a new radiation method which preserves foods in one-millionth of a second and "eliminates" some cancer in animals. They are Dr. Arno Brasch and Dr. Wolfgang Huber of the Research Staff of Electronized Chemicals Corporation, New York City.

Most rays, including X-rays, sterilize and preserve, but have damaging effects upon materials. Brasch and Huber decided that if a high-powered dosage could be fired into a substance at terrific speed the damaging effects might be avoided.

Writing in the scientific journal, "Science", they said they bombarded tissues, foods and microbes with electrons, the negatively charged particles of atoms. They listed these results:

1. Foods were preserved "in their fresh, raw state" in one-millionth of a second, without becoming radioactive. Beef steaks, eggs and seafood kept perfectly for 12 days at high temperatures after being treated. Thus the process appears to be a new method for wholesale preservation of food that now is canned, frozen or dehydrated.

2. Cancers were "eliminated" in rabbits.

3. Contaminated blood plasma, whole blood, diphtheria anti-toxin, penicillin powder, fluid milk and meat were purified.

The tremendously fast bursts of electrons artificially generated in a device called a "capacitron" and dispatched in small blasts, were sufficient to kill microbes but did not noticeably damage the substances that harboured them. Intensity of the electrons, they said, is 500,000 to 1,000,000 times that of X-rays, and they penetrate deeper.

The report said the cost of preserving foods was so low it "will not materially increase the cost of the treated products" in large operations.

PRAKASAM MAY BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Why He Ruled Out No-Confidence Motion

NEW DELHI, March 1, (A.P.I.): Congress leaders here are not likely to form any definite opinion on the Madras Ministerial situation till after Mr. Shankerrao Deo returns to Delhi this evening and makes his report to the Congress President and to members of the Parliamentary Suv-committee. The Congress Working Committee, which is now due to meet here on March 7, will no doubt consider the position in the light of Mr. Shankarrao's report and come to a final decision.

First reaction among leaders, however, is in favour of accepting the verdict of the majority of the Congress party members in the province against Mr. Prakasam, although on the technical point weather the meeting at which the no-confidence motion was passed was under the constitution validly held, there is no disposition to express an opinon.

"If 134 members of the party don't want him, what can we do to help Mr. Prakasam? asked a top Congress leader here on hearing of the no-confidence motion passed at the party meeting.

The present trend of thought based mainly on newspaper reports of happenings in Madras is that the Congress High Command would have only one course open to them. They can give an oportunity to Mr. Prakasam to explain his action in ruling the no-confidence motion out of order and tell the Parliamentary Sub-committee what he proposes to do now that a majority of members of the party have given a clear, though technically questionable, indication of their views agaist his leadership.

If Mr. Prakasam's explanation is not considered acceptable, the High Command may have no alternative to authorising the members of the party to move a motion of no-confidence in the Assembly and get the support of other groups to carry it. It will then be for the Governor to take the next step under the constitution.

Keen regret is expressed that such an extreme step should have become necessary against a veteran Congressman and at an awkward moment both in India and provincial affairs.

FRANKFURT, Feb. 28, (Reuter): A sentence of 15 years' imprisonment was passed today by a court at constance in the French zone of Germany on Captain Heinrich Tillessen, who was charged with the murder of Dr. Mathias Erzberger German Vice-Chancellor in 1921.

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Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Darjeeling Terai Tea Corporation Ltd. of 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, having a garden with total grant (Govt. lease) of 1075 acres of which 373 acres are under tea cultivation. Annual income and expenditure from Tea of the garden expected Rs. 150,000/- and Rs. 75,000/- respectively, leaving thereby expected annual profit Rs. 75,000/-. For full particulars please write to the Head Office of the Company (2144)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Assam Tea Co. Ltd., bought of M/S. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., in a running condition with a granted area of 2444.80 acres including valuable Forests, Tools, Plant & Machinery. Shares worth Rs. 4,78,950/- have already been subscribed out of issued Capital Rs. 5,00,000/-. Authorised Capital of the Company Rs. 8,00,000/- & expected crop of the year 3500 Mds. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square. Calcutta. (2143)

Wanted only influential agents and organisers on good commission to push sale of the remaining shares of a highly Prospective running Mining and Pottery Concern under efficient Management. Decent Dividend expected in 1947. For particulars please apply to the Managing Agents, North India Potteries and Mining Limited. 3/6, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta. (5051)

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For Sale—Pencils black lead, samples and prices from Hindustan Pencils Limited, 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (5047)

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STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Pending Clarification From Finance Member

BOMBAY, March 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today but a feeling of nervousness was visible with deep anxiety among buyers.

In the meantime discussions were going on in some quarters whether industrial profits will be included in business profits, on which a tax of 25 per cent is imposed: Several traders believe it as another form of E. P. Tax without standard profits. The future of the share values entirely depends upon the final meaning of business profits.

In the meantime, it is understood that as the Stock Exchange Authorities are not clear about the implications they have decided to keep the market closed on Monday. A telegram has been sent to the Finance Member seeking to elicit clarification and remove prevailing ambiguity. There is a move among the operators to ask the authorities to keep the market closed till such time as the necessary clarification is forthcoming from the Finance Member. A reply from Delhi is being keenly awaited.

In the meantime budla business was allowed for fortnightly settlement.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 1.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate business. The Budget proposals have had no influence on the market beyond the proposal to control speculation.

Fagan silver opened at Rs. 153/8 and after declining at Rs. 153/2 improved at Rs. 153/10, Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 158/4, Fagan gold opened to-day at Rs. 94/5 and improved at Rs. 94/8 but later declined at Rs. 93/10, Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 99.

Later on there was increased buying and Fagan Silver improved at Rs. 154/3 and Fagan Gold was placed at Rs. 95/10.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 1.

The Produce market was steady today with restricted business. Castorseeds May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 124/10 and Rs. 124/2 and later steadied at Rs. 124/8. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	.....	Unquoted	
Coromandal Ready	.....	Unquoted	
Bold	.....	Unquoted	
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	.....	29 0	0
February/March	.....	26 7	0
April/May	.....	26 10	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Navlakhi Ready	.....	27 13	0
February/March Navlakhi		27 0	0
Goa Ready	.....	27 13	0
Bombay Ready	.....	143 0	0
May Delivery	.....	124 8	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL—			
Bombay Mills	.....	12 14	0
Linseed Oil	.....	20 8	0
Castorseed Oil	.....	18 12	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 21st February:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	709,40,84,000
Time Liabilities in India	346,16,07,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,94,98,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,28,53,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	67,70,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	72,48,18,000
Advances in India	465,48,33,000
Bills discounted in India	23,45,00,000

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, March 1.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 180/190, Quilandy Rs. 200/210, Fibre Garbled Rs. 175, Ungarbled Rs. 162/8, Cocoanuts Raw Rs. 110, Dry Rs. 130, Cocoanut Oil Rs. 435, Copra Office Rs. 275, Dilpasand Rs. 295, Madrasnottam Rs. 320, Goodgooda Rs. 280, Pepper Wynaad Rs. 560, Country Rs. 550, Dry Ginger Chernad Rs. 300 Ernad Rs. 280, Coffee Robusta Rs. 90, Timber Pali Rs. 70/75, Junglewood Rs. 35, Vellapine Rs. 55, Benteak Rs. 45, Teak Rs 115, Mango Planks Rs. 3/8.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Feb. 28.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 93/3 Feb.-March quoted

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Feb. 28.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 80-1/4 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Feb. 28.

Silver Spot 47-1/2 d., Forward 46-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 1.

The cotton market was quietly steady with restricted business. May delivery opened at Rs. 443/8 and improved at Rs. 444, July business was reported at Rs. 456/8 while March was quoted at Rs. 431/8.

Today 6850 Bales were tendered against March Contract and the session closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. March	.....	430 6	0
I. C. C. May	.....	443 8	0
I. C. C. July	.....	456 0	0
I. C. C. Sept.	.....	464 4	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
March	434-1/2	431-3/4	431-3/4
May	448-1/4	445	445-5/8
July	460-1/4	457	458-1/8
Sept.	468-1/4	465	466-3/8
Karachi 4F March	46-7-6	46-4-3	46-5-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1613 cents points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

Profit Taking On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Cotton opened 16 to 30 lower, on liquidation of March following the issuance of 26 notices for 2,600 bales with other selling influenced by reports of the probable early removal of the export subsidy but the market soon overcame its nervousness. The prompt stoppage of March notices combined with mill selling and short covering brought a good rally which erased most of the opening losses. The market was encouraged by reports of substantial sales of grey goods yesterday extending into the third and fourth quarters with the strength of March wheat in Chicago a sentimental influence and noon saw only minor losses. The market showed no particular activity in early afternoon when the trend was rather mixed but rallied briskly in late dealings on trade buying and renewed covering which was again inspired by the strength of grain markets plus expectations of a higher mid February parity price. After sheding net advances of up to 30 points, the market reached abruptly towards the finish owing to heavy profit-taking and possibly some concern over the technical position. Otherwise there was nothing to account for the late weakness. The market closed barely steady 19 lower to one higher. Sales are estimated at 250,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28.

March	34.41—10
May	32.24—18
May highest	33.63+21
May lowest	33.20—22
July	31.29—13
October	28.68+01
December	27.82—06
January	27.57—06
Middling Spot	34.69—26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 28.

March	34.15—15
May	33.32—06
July	31.32—08
October	28.70—05
December	27.84—04
Middling Spot	33.80—15

Wall Street Slightly Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Restricted bidding, mostly professional, was insufficient to absorb mild offerings and prices slowly drifted to lose up one point. Good corporate news was overshadowned by the uncertainty caused by Truman's meeting yesterday with congressional leaders at which he is reported to have given a grim secret talk on Europe. The averages were 174.79 and rails 50.50. The market continued to fluctuate aimlessly around noon levels in reduced tempo trading. The immediate course of the market is considered very problematical with observers pointing out lack of public participation permits quick changes in either direction on a small volume of trading. The market finished narrowly mixed with the composite rate slightly lower.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 28.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	107-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	120-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	121-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	106-1/2
National Bank of India	36-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 28.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.027, buyers 4.032, Madrid 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.027, buyers 4.032, Zurich sellers 17.34, buyers 17.36, Stockholm sellers 14.47, buyers 14.50.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

March 2.53 bid

May 2.40-3/4 bid.

July 2.16-1/4 to 2.15-3/4.

September 2.11-1/2 to 2.11-1/2.

China Cabinet Crisis

Effects On Financial And Economic Situation

SHANGHAI, March 1, (Reuter): Business circles here feel that a reshuffle of Chinese leaders following the resignation of the Prime Minister Dr. T. V. Soong may worsen the financial and economic situation. They believe that Dr. Soong despite the present uproar, is still the most capable man to sweather China's present crisis.

The share market today was very firm on the news of his resignation due to the rush of buying against further depreciation of the currency.

It is strongly rumoured locally that the Mayor Mr. K. C. Wu, will be Foreign Ministtr in the reshuffled cabinet in the place of Mr. Wang Shih-Chieh, while it is expected that Chang Chiang, the Kuomintang Liberal, will be Finance Minister, in the place of Mr. O. K. Yui.

Chiang to Take Over Premiership

NANKING March 1, (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek will take over the Chinese Premiership temporarily following the resignation of Dr. T. V. Soong who resigned last night, it was learned on good authority today.

The Supreme National Defence Council at an extraordinary meeting this afternoon named Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek as Prime Minister to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. T. V. Soong.

"CLARA" OFFICIALS ARRESTED

SHANGHAI, March 1 (Reuter). The staff of the Communist liaison office in Shanghai including Tung Pu-Wu, Head of the Communist Relief Organisation known as "Clara", were placed under house arrest today following a Notification from the Garison Commander that they must leave before next Wednesday.

The "Clara" office cabled Commander Robert Jackson, U.NR.R.A.'S Senior Deputy Director-General now in Hongkong, insisting that "Clara" officials should be released and the Chinese Government guarantee their safety.

Two-Fold Functions Of Investigating Commission

NEW DELHI, March 1 (API): The functions of the Investigation Commission which the Finance Member proposes to set up are to be two-fold, firstly, to make a general report on the effectiveness or otherwise of the existing law and procedure to prevent tax evasion, and second, to make special investigations into particular cases.

It is explained in the Bill introduced in this connection yesterday that recently businesses and properties have changed hands for very large sums of money, and Government are anxious to know how in spite of very high rates of taxation—Income Tax, Super Tax and E.P.T.—the large fortunes which these transactions imply have been accumulated.

Madras Governor Accepts 5 Ministers' Resignation

Prakasam's Announcement In Assembly: Re-allocation Of Portfolios

MADRAS, March 1 (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignations of Mr. M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, Mr. Daniel Thomas, Minister for Local Administration, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Minister for Agriculture, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education and Mr. V. Kurmiah, Minister for Public Information. This announcement was made by Mr. Prakasam, Premier, in the Assembly today.

As a result of the resignations, the following re-allocation of portfolios has been ordered:

Mr. K. R. Karanth, Minister for Revenue, will hold additional charge of the portfolio held by Mr. M. Bakthavatsalam.

Mr. Koti Reddi, Minister for Religious Endowments, will hold additional charge of the portfolio held by Mr. Daniel Thomas.

Mr. K. Venkataratnam, Minister for Forests, will hold additional charge of the portfolio held by Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja.

Mr. K. Bhayshyam, Minister for Law, will hold additional charge of the portfolio held by Mr. T. S. Avinashalingam Chettiar.

Mr. R. Raghava Menon, Minister for Motor Transport, will hold additional charge of the portfolio held by Mr. T. Kurmiah.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY RESIGNS

Mr. R. Subbier, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture submitted his resignation to the Prime Minister Mr. T. Prakasam today.

"After the passing of the no-confidence motion in the leader by the Legislature Congress Party by an overwhelming majority, I think it is incumbent on me to resign my office," says Mr. Subbier in his letter to the Premier. He adds: "It is not fair to continue to be a member of the Government which has forfeited the confidence of the Party which supports it."

NAGAS' HEAD HUNTING OPERATIONS IN ASSAM

Burma Govt.'s Stiff Warning

RANGOON, March 1 (Reuter): It was authoritatively learned here to-day that the Burma Frontier Administration has addressed a strong warning to Naga tribesmen who have been raiding Assamese villages across the Indo-Burma frontier and are said to have collected a few hundred human heads in the last few months.

The warning to the tribesmen followed the return to Rangoon of the Deputy Director of Frontier Areas Administration after discussions with the Government of Assam regarding Naga headhunting operations across the Indo-Burma Frontier.

New York Wheat For Karachi

KARACHI March 1, (A.P.I.). Two shipments of American wheat amounting to 16,500 tons arrived in Karachi from New York today. These are S. S. "Bellarby" carrying 8500 tons and S. S. "Rober Watch-Horn" 8000 tons. The wheat is being despatched to the deficit areas.

Small Surplus In Madras Budget

Horse Betting To Be Abolished: Extension Of Prohibition To Eight More Districts

MADRAS, March 1 (A. P. I.): The Madras Government's burget for 197-48 presented by Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier and Finance Minister at the Legislative Assembly today shows a small surplus of Rs. 57,000 the estimated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year being Rs. 49,73,38,000 and Rs. 49,72,81,000.

The normal revenue estimated is Rs. 48,24,38,000 and Rs. 149,00,000 has been transfered from the Reserve Fund to meet the excess expenditure over revenue and to show a small surplus.

The budget takes credit for an additional revenue of one crore from levy of agricutural income-tax, Rs. 35 lakhs from the increased motor spirit tax, and Rs. 42 lakhs under the entertainment tax at one-third of the cost of each ticket.

The Government proposes to abolish the betting on horse races in the race course enclosures at Madras and Ootacamund in the ensuing year, resulting in a loss of the betting tax amounting to Rs. 18,47,000.

Prohibition in force in eight districts at present would be extended to eight more districts.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The Premier said that the Government proposed to start an Industrial Finance Corporation with a capital of one crore of rupees in order to advance medium and long-term loans to industries in the Province. The Government was also considering the question of nationalising certain basic industries like cement industry and the soda ash industry. There was also a proposal before the Government to establish an entirely state-owned industrial corporation for organising and running the nationalised industries.

SPECIAL COLONIES FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Referring to Harijan uplift in his Budget speech, the Premier said: "The Government of Madras have under active consideration a scheme to start colonies in select places in each District where Harijans, caste Hindus, Muslims and others will be encouraged to live side by side and maintain the same standards of living.

Schools, hospitals and other amenities will be provided for the benefit of the residents of the colony.

The Government intend that these colonies should serve as models for the reconstruction of villages on the basis of self-sufficiency and provision of common facilities for all communities without any distinction and with no disabilities for Harijans."

PUBLIC ORDER BILL GOES TO SELECT COMMITTEE

The Madras Assembly at a special sitting this evening referred to a select committee, the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Bill introduced by the Premier, Mr. T. Prakasam.

The Bill seeks to replace the Public Safety Ordinance which is due to expire on March 15.

Britain Considering "Gasification"

Means To Ease Present Fuel Shortage

LONDON, Feb. 28, (Reuter): The British Government is considering a process known as gasification, under which coal is lighted underground and the resulting gas pumped away for industrial and domestic use as a means of easing the present and possibly future fuel shortage. The process is already functioning on a sound basis in the Soviet Union.

Sixty-six years ago, the theory of gasification was first evolved in Britain and the present crisis has thus evoked revival of interest in its possibilities in this country.

Soviet Russia, which first got its ideas on this process from Britain, has made great strides in this aspect of industrial power and Russian literature on this subject has now been placed at the disposal of British Government.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Fuel and Power told Reuter today that a Committee which started to study the subject a year ago has completed its report and that it is expected that the actual experiments will start soon in some of the British uneconomic collieries.

The principle of underground gasification is that coal should be partly burnt to carbon monoxide, while air is enriched with oxygen. Established principles of gas producer operation, therefore, apply to underground gasification.

FORWARD BLOCISTS RELEASED

But Served With Notice To Appear In Court

The Secretary, All-India Forward Bloc writes:—

Pt. Sheel Bhadra Yajee, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc and twenty others who were arrested on 23rd February '47 at Chowpathy meeting for R.I.N. Day observance, have been released this evening from Arthur Road Prison and immediately they have been served with a notice by the Fourth Presidency, Magistrate requiring all of them to appear in his Court at Girgaum on March 28, to answer the charge under Section 109 I.P.C. for defying the Police order in holding meeting. In addition to the above notice, Sardar B. S. Bindra (of R.I.N.) was again taken from jail gate to the C.I.D. Police lock-up.

ERUPTION OF ETNA

State Of Emergency Declared: Serious Damages

ROME, Feb. 28 (Reuter): A new crater on the 10,800 feet Etna Volcano in Sicilly, violently erupted last night as the old eruption, which began on February 23, showed signs of dying down, reports reaching Rome to-day said.

A new state of emergency has been declared among the villages on the Northern slopes of the Etna volcano in Sicilly and the alarmed villagers are ready to evacuate their homes again, according to late reports from the Catania correspondent of the "Messagero."

Lava is descending in great quantity from the three new craters which violently erupted yesterday.

The speed of the flow of Lava from the old eruption is expected to increase again.

Serious damage is reported.

BOMBERS TO BE USED TO STOP BLOW OF LAVA

The Italian authorities were today considering the use of bombers and artillery to stop the relentless flow of lava from four erupting craters on Mount Etna, the 10,758 foot volcano in Eastern Sicily.

Three new active craters are situated on the slopes of Monte Santa Maria, Monte Collabasso and Passo Dalmusi at a height of about 5,000 feet.

Dutch Govt's. Gratitude To Britain For Help In Indonesia

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28, (Reuter): Gratitude of the Dutch Government for the part played by Britain in Indonesia was expressed today by the Dutch Minister of Overseas territories M. Jan Jonkman, after Britain had been criticised by members of the First Chamber of States General. He said: "The part played by Britain was given to her by the Allies when we ourselves were not in a position to restore law and order in the Indies. The Dutch Government is grateful to the British Government for the support it gave."

The Minister was replying to a debate in the First Chamber on the overseas territories Budget for 1947. He described as a "mistake" the publication of the letter sent by Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies, to Rear Admiral Viscount Mountbatten in 1945, advising that the Indonesian Republic should not be recognised.

"This document", he said, "should be seen against the background of the times. It was one small piece of private advice out of a series. We are considering the publication of a White Book with the British Government containing various documents from the history of the Indonesian problem".

Severe Ban On Publication Of Atomic Energy Information In Britain

British Act Goes Further Than U.S. Regulations

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (A.P.A.): 'Nature,' Britain's official science journal in a recent issue said that under Britain's new atomic energy regulations her physicists have lost the right of free publication.

Under the rules the Minister of Supply must rule on what nuclear energy information and discoveries can be published.

The British Atomic Energy Act goes farther than the McMahon Act of the United States in restrictions on science. Under the U. S. act America's new Atomic Energy Commission has the duty of saying what may be published about atomic power, with heavy penalties, and in extreme cases the death penalty, for violation.

"Nature" says that "legally it seems Rutherford's experiment on the disintegration of nitrogen, if done today, would be subject to the Act as a 'plant for the production of atomic energy'."

Rutherford's experiment was one of the great milestones in discovering the nature of atoms. With the aid of some radium he bombarded nitrogen and got a particle previously unknown. This particle was the proton, which is one of the three units out of which all matter is made.

'Nature' also declares that under the Act a cyclotron would be an instrument for the production of atomic energy. Therefore, a scientific investigator who talked to another on a new feature of the cyclotron, or who wrote a paper on it, or any journal publishing the paper, would be committing an offence.

The minister of supply has said he intends to issue an order freeing publication restrictions about most of the tools of the physicists' trade. A cyclotron is one of the tools.

'Nature' asserts that the losses to scientific progress by restrictions like these, from the point of view of work of potential military value alone, would far outweigh any loss through leakage of information.

Trinidad Town 'Disappearing'

S.O.S. From Bolivia On Flood Menace: Fate Of 8,000 People In Balance

LA PAZ (Bolivia) March 1 (Reuter): Airmen were last night speeding in flying boats to save 8,000 people including 1,200 children in Trinidad, Northern Bolivia, threatened by rising floods.

They were responding to dramatic S.O.S.'s from the Bolivian Government to "All America" saying that the town of Trinidad was 'disappearing."

The only unflooded section of Trinidad was then reported to be an area of 5,000 square yards surrounding the main square.

All its citizens would perish "if aid does not come immediately" the Government's S.O.S. said.

Planes were flying from Argentina (six Naval amphibians carrying doctors, food and clothing), the United States (a United States army rescue squadron of four flying boats on direct orders from Washington). Chile and Panama.

The Bolivian Government said: "Our appeal is not for doctors, food or clothing; it is for planes to rescue the children.

TRINIDAD FLOOD SITUATION

The Mayor of Trinidad broadcast an urgent request for Amphibian planes to save the children.

A United States army plane from Panama was reported to be flying to La Paz with 50 life-rafts (each for seven persons) and 500 life-jackets.

The Bolivian Cabinet is in continuous session directing rescue operations with all its available resources.

The latest reports said it was still raining incessantly and the river was continuing to rise.

The cause of the floods is the overflowing of the river Mamore (on the banks of which Trinidad stands) following heavy rains.

Preparations for the ceremonial inauguration of the new President of Bolivia next month have been abandoned and the money will instead be devoted to relief.

MAHATMA'S BIHAR TOUR PROGRAMME

HAIMCHAR (Tiperah), March 1 (API): Mahatma Gandhi, according to present programme, will arrive at Sodepur on March 3 at 9 p.m. He will leave for Patna the next day.

Prof. Nirmal Bose, Miss Manu Gandhi and two others will be with Mahatma Gandhi in his Bihar tour. Mr. Charu Choudhury of Khadi Pratisthan and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chandpur will accompany him upto Calcutta.

Mahatma Gandhi has to-day sent a special communication to Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister.

Addressing the prayer meeting today Mahatma Gandhi asked the audience, who had arrived from distant villages, not to come to-morrow for prayer as he would be leaving to-morrow between 3 and 4 p.m. for Chandpur where he would hold the prayer.

YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS MAHATMA

HAIMCHAR, (TIPERAH), March 1, (API.) It was not possible to have real solution of India's problem until she was free, said Mahatma Gandhi to members of the International Youth Delegation who met him at Haimchar this evening. The Delegation who attended Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meeting had about half an hour's talk with him after prayer.

In the course of the discussion, the Delegation put to Mahatma Gandhi, questions regarding the Indian movement. Mahatma Gandhi said what was needed was a united, but that unity must not be based on force imposed by any dictator from within or by any foreign powers.

Asked about the reason of differences in the Youth Movement in India, Mahatma Gandhi said that youth in India today was influenced by foreign ideologies too much. They had not living contact with the real life of India.

The members of the Delegation left tonight for Chittagong 'en route' to Assam.

36 Teachers Arrested For Picketing Schools

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, March 1.

Thirty Cix Municipal Primary School teachers including ten lady teachers were arrested and kept in jail under the Criminal Law Amendment Act at Jubbulpore for resorting to picketing before Municipal schools.

1,100 Convicts On Hunger-Strike In Mandalay Jail

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: EDUCATION MEMBER'S EFFORTS TO SAVE SITUATION FAIL

RANGOON, March 1. (Reuter): Eleven hundred convicts in the Mandalay (the second large st city in Burma) prison have been on hunger-strike since last Sunday demanding immediate release, it was authoritatively r eported here today.

PLEA FOR PARDON

The convicts, many of whom are serving life sentences and 30-year terms arguer that if the Government was prepared to grant amnesty to dacoit gangs and other criminals who surrendered, they too were entitled to pardon and release from custody. They also stated that thousands of other prisoners in Lower Burma and other places who escaped from prison or were let out by the authorities between the period of Japanese withdrawal and British occupation were still at large.

Mr. Abdul Razak, Education Member of the Executive Council who arrived here from Mandalay two days ago, told Reuter, that he tried to induce the prisoners to give up the hunger-strike earlier in the week. His efforts, however, proved futile though he promised them that Government would review their case with a view to ordering their release or reduction of sentence. Mr. Razak added that he had no information whether the convicts had abandoned the hunger-strike.

Khan Saheb Refutes Charges Against Frontier Ministry

Says Govt. Never Interfered With Civil Liberties In Province

PESHAWAR, March 1 (API): Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, N.W.F.P., has issued the following statement:—After having attempted to spread lawlessness in the N.W.F.P., some irresponsible elements are now trying to assail the Frontier Ministry with the charge of denying civil liberties to the people. I do not generally take notice of press propaganda, but considering the false statements being put over, I am obliged to state the true facts so that the public may not be misled.

There has been no greater champion of civil liberties in the North-West Frontier Province than the party of which I am the elected leader of the Legislative Assembly.

Every individual of this party has always stood for the rights of the people. Indeed to secure these rights for the common man, we have made many sacrifices. But the licence for loot and violence cannot come within the definition of civil liberties. Everyone knows that the Frontier Ministry have never interfered with the speeches, slogans, and demonstrations and even withhold action when abusive and provocative language was used. But when violent and aggressive attacks were made on peaceful citizens and their shops were looted, the Government could not just be a spectator. Prompt action had to be taken. No Government worth the name can tolerate such deplorable incidents as happened in Peshawar on February 20 or in Mardan on February 18. I am sure the public will understand why firm action is necessary on the part of the Government to punish those who have taken law into their own hands."

LEAGUE DEMONSTRATIONS

The Frontier Government has issued the following communique tonight:—

An attempt was made in Dera Ismail Khan yesterday, February 28, by Muslim Leaguers to hoist Muslim League flag on the Deputy Commissioner's house. Pir Abdul Latif of Zakur, M.L.A., and nine others who led procession were arrested. Muslim League volunteers again came to picket Courts in Kohat to-day and 105 persons were temporarily arrested. 124 persons were arrested yesterday in Abbotabad and five others in Hazara district. The situation in Peshawar and Mardan is steadily improving."

INDIA MUST DEVELOP INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

Mrs. Naidu's Plea While Opening Delhi Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28, (A.P.I): India must develop an international outlook said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu while opening the exhibition of picture-posters entitled "education and character Training in U. S. S.R." this evening in the New Delhi Town Hall. The exhibition was organised by the friends of the Soviet Union, Delhi Branch.

The Exhibition Mrs. Naidu said had a story of a nation in the making. It was a record of living people becoming great. It was interesting for all those who were engaged in teaching the young.

Mrs. Naidu made a plea for friendly relations with Russia, China and all other countries of the world. Indians she said, must learn from other countries what they had not learnt. Indian civilisation and culture had outlived centuries because India had never been afraid of imbibing knowledge from fiend or foe. Mrs Naidu wanted to see embassies of goodwill established in different countries.

WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

PARIS, Mach 1, (Reuter): India lost two matches at the table tennis today first to Belgium and then to England during World's team championships for Men's Swaythinig Cup. This is not a knock-out event, but a round Robin which means that each nation meets all others during the course of the championships; so India still have interest in the event. The matches are decided by the best of nine singles and Belgium won 52 before England took the first five games to make others unnecessary.

LAHORE, March 1, (A.P.I.): The PUNJAB BAN ON MEETINGS LIFTED District Magistrate, Lahore in an order issued today lifted the ban on public meetings imposed under the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance.

REAFFIRM FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

Acharya Narendra Dev's Address At Socialist Party Conference

CAWNPORE, March 1 (A.P.I.): The open session of the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference, now Socialist Party (India), commenced at 5-45 p.m. here today. About 275 delegates from various provinces and a large number of visitors were present.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address welcoming the delegates said: "We have to reaffirm our faith in democracy and freedom. The necessity for such affirmation is the greatest today because if the last war has proved anything it is this that the common man, after having secured for himself employment and good conditions of work will surely demand freedom and democracy for himself in order that he may develop himself in the fullest extent."

NATAL CONGRESS MESSAGE TO SMUTS

DURBAN March 1 (Reuter): A resolution urging a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the Indian and South African Governments to implement the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union has been adopted by the Executive of the Natal Indian Congress

The resolution has been sent to General Smuts, the Prime Minister, with a covering letter saying that the Congress is perturbed by the general trend of events in South Africa since the United Nations decision on Indians in the Union.

The resolution says that since the passing of the United Nations decision three months ago, there has been no sign of efforts aimed at removing the disabilities under which Indians in South Africa suffer.

EVILS OF BUDGET PROPOSALS

Merchants' Chamber Asks Finance Member To Stay His Hands

BOMBAY March 1 (API): The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a telegram to the Finance Member, Government of India, on the Budget proposals for 1947-48 say that the "sociological ideals and objectives" animatting the future economic and financial policy of the Government as outlined in the Budget will generally appeal to the people of India as a whole. The Committee, however, feel apprehensive that the proposals adumbrated in the Budget to achieve that objective are, in their direct and immediate consequence likely to bring about results of confrary character.

HIGH EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE

The Committee say that the Budget is still dominated by the disproportionately high expenditure on Defence and Civil Administration. Welcoming the abolition of salt-tax, the Committee approve the proposal to raise the limit of exemption of income-tax. As regards the proposals for new and increased taxation, the Committee feel that social justice for the general mass of the population of the land need not necessarily be achieved only by demonstrable injustice to a particular section of the community.

The Committee, says the telegram, cannot help expressing their concern that the Finance Member" should have been carried away, no doubt, by exaggerated stories of accumulation of wealth in a few hands".

The proposals, the Committee observe, will have a deterrent effect both on initiative and enterprise, and appeal to the Finance Member to stay his hands. Sweeping changes in the already distorted tax structure, the Committee says, should be preceded by an examination of the tax system promised last year.

BOMBAY, March 1 (A.P.I.): The Marwari Chamber of Commerce strongly urges revision of the Budget proposals in the interest of the economic progress of the country as some of the proposals will "indisputably tend to hamper industrial development and initiative for private enterprise and greatly depress trade and commerce."

In a telegram to the Finance Member the Chambers President Mr. Prabhashankar Shukla, characterises the Budget statement as a "welcome and refreshing departure" from budgetary policy of former years but notes the "lack of integration between policy and objectives announced and measures proposed for their implementation."

FEDERATION MEETS

NEW DELHI, March 1 (A.P.I.): The Budget proposals of the Government of India were considered at a meeting of the Commitee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held here today under the presidentship of Lala Gurusharan Lall, President of the Federation. Among those present were: Mr. M. A. Master, Vice-President; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas; Mr. G. D. Birla; Sir Shri Ram; Mr. G. L. Mehta; Mr. J. C. Setalvad; Mr. A. D. Shroff; Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand and Mr. Husein Hasham Premji.

DETRIMENTAL TO COUNTRY SAYS DALMIA

NEW DELHI, March 1 (A.P.I.): Seth Ramakrishna Dalmia in a statement today on the budget proposals said that they would be detrimental to the cause of the country and specially to the poor and middle classes!

Durban Referendum Result

DURBAN, March 1 (Reuter). The voting in the Durban referendum on the question of granting two seats in the City Council to Indians was 1,639 against 15,066.

SHANKERRAO DEO RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 1 (API.) Mr. Shankarrao Deo returned to Delhi this evening from Madras and had a talk with the Congress President Acharya Kirpalani later.

STOP PRESS

TWO U. S. BRASS HATS CAPTURED BY CHINESE REDS

WASHINGTON, March 1, (A.P.A.): The U. S. War Department announced today that two American officers had been "captured by Chinese Communists in Manchuria.

THREE MORE EXPLOSIONS IN HAIFA

JERUSALEM, March 1, (A.P.A.): Unconfirmed reports said that three explosions rocked the Haifa dock area tonight and that a large fire was raging.

EDEN-CHURCHILL SHOWDOWN

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 21,— Trouole is brewing between Churchill and Eden, the two leaders of the Conservative Party.

The present arrangement, under which Mr. Churchill exercises certain functions of the Leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons, leaving the others to Mr. Eden, has proved unworkable.

Mr. Eden is expected to arrange the day-to-day business of the House. Mr. Churchill is expected to intervene only when broad questions of policy are involved. But in actuality Mr. Churchill has often butted in routine matters, causing embarrasment to Mr. Eden. This has also led to lack of cohesion in Conservative party leadership.

The matter has been causing anxiety to Conservative rank and file and it is believed that the question of reconsideration of the present arrangement will be taken up in the near future. "The revision", says "the Star," "can only mean a further withdrawal of Mr Churchill from the scene"

CHURCHILL'S TIRADE AGAINST LABOUR

LONDON, Feb. 28. (Reuter): In a message to the annual meeting of the Political Council of the Constitutional (Conservative) Club, of which he is the President, Mr. Winston Churchill said today: "The economic and financial structure of our country is now endangered through vicious legislation and maladministration of the Socialist Government. Our Empire is being cast away. I believe that it is an urgent matter of public duty for everyone of us to take all steps that are within our power to bring this Government to a speedy end.

Suhrawardy Appeals Against Lawlessness

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (A.P.I.): The Chief Minister of Bengal Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, today made an appeal to all sections of the provincial legislature to use their influence and the influence of their organisations in counteracting the wave of lawlessness and defiance of authority which, he said, was being practised by one section with the object of paralysing the Government.

"We are undoubtedly on the verge of independence and it is essential that we must prepare ourselves thoroughly for it" said the Chief Minister.

"Recent incidents in certain districts of Bengal which had resulted in clashes between the police and lawless crowds were the result of indiscipline which was being seditiously propagated by agitators, said the Chief Minister. This had found expression also in labour strikes where the normal machinery of conciliation and adjudication set up by the Government had been thrown overboard.

"The unrest had spread amongst cultivators fortunately in a few areas where it had taken the form of the "Tebaga" (two-thirds share) movement, non-payment of Tanka rent, and in others the non-payment of Chowkidari taxes and agricultural loans. In some places such agitation had unfortunately been accompanied with violence

Hyderabad State Congress Executive Dissolved

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Feb. 28, (A.P.I): The Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress has been dissolved. The dissolution it is learnt, is sequel to differences between members of the Committee.

"The State Congress has passed through various vicissitudes and withstood many storms" said Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the State Congress, in the course of a statement. "The main task before us is to give it a regular constitution and a democratic structure so that it can legitimately voice aspirations of the people," he added.

Swami Ramanand is expected to form a new Working Committee shortly.

Locomotive Workers' One-Day Strike

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 28 (A.P.I.): About 2000 workers of the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company of Gulmuri, on the expiry of the strike notice served by them earlier, struck work this morning for a day, protesting against the alleged refusal of the management to meet the grievances of the workers for a long time.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Sidelights—At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"

AGE DEFIES BEAUTY

MARLENE DIETRICH, at one time recognised as one of the most beautiful Hollywood stars, literally oozing glamour, has been photographed from every conceivable angle that intensifies her exotic personality in THE GARDEN OF ALLAH, made a long time ago, and being currently re-issued at the New Empire.

The same photographer who handled the camera for this picture, was at work, some years later, on yet another Dietrich picture. But La Dietrich was not satisfied with the photographic results. So she insisted on having "The Garden of Allah" run through again for the benefit of the cameraman.

"You see", she observed, "your camera work in this old film does me justice. Why can you not repeat a similar photographic performance?"

The quick-witted cameraman replied with great subtlety; "Madam, when 'The Garden of Allah' was shot, I was seven years younger"!!

Thus was the reproval of Dietrich, seven years older, smothered.

*

PARKING HIMSELF

With his amazingly vivid characterisation of AL JOLSON in "The Jolson Story", now showing at the Regal, newcomer LARRY PARKS, born at Olathe, Kansas, on December 13, 1914 seems to have parked himself for a long career, on the movie lot.

When producer Sidney Skolsky was casting the picture, they decided that an unknown playing the title role would 'jell' far better with audiences than a well-known personality. As the picture was being made at Columbia, Skolsky tried out the unknowns on the studio list. Larry Parks won the plum with hist test, made in a Jolson make-up, assuming the gestures of the famous singer and mouthing "Swanee" while a Jolson gramophone record was being played.

There is a good reason for Parks making Jolson so life-like on the screen, despite practically no physical resemblance between the two. For months, while the film was under production, Parks tagged himself on to Jolson, thus acquiring the well-known Jolson mannerisms—the jerk of the head, the sparkle in the eye, the arm flinging, and even the inflection of the voice.

With this surprising initial triumph Larry Parks should go very far indeed. Let us hope, however, that the ghost of this Jolson success will not haunt him in future to the detriment of his own personality; for, after all, it is on the strength of the latter that he will have to support himself—not in the reflected glory of Jolson

*

GARBO AS BERNHARDT?

Last week, comparing the great GARBO to the Italian DUSE and BERGMAN to the French Sarah BERNHARDT, I pointed out the essential difference between the act resses—how Garbo acted with her heart like Duse, and Bergman with her head like Bernhardt.

As if in ironic contradiction of my opinion, comes the news that Bergman and producer Selznick, having come to the parting of the ways, Selznick is endeavouring to bring Garbo back to the screen she has deserted, for five long years, to star in his screen life of Sarah Bernhardt.

No doubt Garbo will use both heart and head to portray this French actress. To help her she will probably still have the opportunity of studying the Bernhardt style of histrionics from Zukor's old copy of QUEEN ELIZABETH, the early silent film in which Bernhardt played the name role.

Garbo fans, not the least among whom is the present writer, will be happy to welcome back the only really great screen actress of our generation, portraying a great stage personality of a previous generation.

*

NO "SIDHARTA" YET?

There seems to be a complete black-out on SIDHARTA which newcomer Rafiq Anwar had been preparing to produce. To the best of my knowledge, the original plans for the production have fallen through. This is scarcely surprising. It would, indeed, take a very intrepid financier to gamble on such an ambitious production that would involve almost a fortune where Indian films are concerned. The subject, as I had warned the unheeding Anwar time and again, was hardly suitable for our Indian masses. Though based on an Indian theme, the original story is the work of a foreigner—a German. Moreover, Anwar was determined to have a foreigner—yet another German—as director.

As I have said over and over again, in these columns, no outsider could possibly handle an Indian theme and give it the right touch which only an Indian with the INSTINCTIVE, as opposed to ACQUIRED knowledge of Indian customs, could impart with any justice.

*

WHITHER "NEECHA NAGAR"?

I have often told you of the promising talent of Anwar. But his very first film, NEECHA NAGAR, has still not been released, and there seem to be no signs of such an event taking place soon. Hence Anwar continues to remain an unknown quantity to picture goers—though not perhaps to newspaper readers!

Meanwhile, my advice to Anwar would be to concentrate more on things Indian, while he is in our film industry, instead of chasing foreign bubbles and dreaming of foreign exhibition and foreign laurels as he has been consistently doing. With a change of outlook, and given the right chance, he certainly has it in him to go far.

That's all till next week rolls around.

CLIMAX IN TENSION BETWEEN SHAH AND GHAVAM

TEHERAN, March 1 (Reuter): Tension between the Shah of Persia, Mohammed Reza, and the Persian Premier, Ghavam es-Sultaneh, which has been growing since the elections for the new majlis (Persian Parliament) began two months ago, has reached a climax, Reuter learned here.

The Shah accused the Premier of trying to ensure "by all means" complete victory for his Democrat party candidates in the elections now taking place.

Foreign diplomatic sources here think that an open conflict might develop and in some quarters it is predicted that the Persian political situation might change completely in the next few days.

The Shah—who has recently been taking active part in Government affairs—is believed to share the view of his army generals who, while admitting Ghavam's "brilliant external diplomatic successes" in last year's difficulties with Russia, declare that he is unable to cope with Persia's internal difficulties.

Dr. Soong Resigns Chinese Premiership

NANKING, March 1. (Reuter): The Nanking Government has accepted the resignation of the Chinese Prime Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong.

Dr. Soong was invited by the Legislative Yuna (China's highest law-making body a fortnight ago to appear before them and make a report on the financial situation. There were cries of "ask Premier Soong to resign" and "the Premier must go" during the stormy debate which preceded this invitation.

Earlier Dr. Soong had been criticised for not taking stronger measures to stop inflation of Chinese currency, which has been depreciating rapidly ever since the end of the war with Japan

PROVINCIAL VOLLEY BALL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Entries are invited for the above tournament to be held in March, 1947. Entries close on Saturday the 15th March, 1947, at 6-00 p.m.

For full particulars apply to: The Hony. Secretary, Volley Ball, c/o The Superintendent, Watch & Ward, "The Times of India," Bombay.

Indian Boycott Tells On S. Africa

£2,000,000 Set Aside To Meet Jute Shortage

CAPETOWN, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, Finance Minister, introducing the South African budget in the House of Assembly today said that the expenditure for 1946-47 exceeded the appropriation by £9,500,000 but against this the revenue increased by nearly £18,250,000.

Dealing with lease-lend, Mr. Hofmeyr confirmed that the Union had agreed to settle at 100,000,000 dollars but said that the Union was readily able to meet the account 'without financial dislocation."

Mr. Hofmeyr said that the proposed expenditure for 1947-48 of £114,400,000 was over £8,000,000 less than 1946-47 figure.

£2,000,000 was set aside for provision of storage facilities for maize crop, because of shortage of jute bags due to world shortage of jute and particularly caused by political difference between South Africa and India.

Mr. Hofmeyr estimated that the strike in the gold mines would reduce the revenue from gold mining taxation by £1,500,000. The total revenue on the present basis of taxation would, therefore, be £138,500,000 against an expenditure of £119,990,000 leaving a difference of £18,510,000 for tax reduction.

He announced the abolition of Excess Profits Duty and Trade Profits Special Levy.

Gandhiji Invited As Chief Guest At Calcutta Convocation

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28, (U.P.I.): The Calcutta University might have the previlege of getting Mahatma Gandhi as the chief guest at the next Convocation.

In this connection, the "United Press of India" learns, Mr. P. N. Bannerjee, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, is in communication with Gandhiji and an invitation to the Mahatma to attend the next University Convocation has already been sent. It is likely that if Gandhiji's short visit to Bihar materialises, he may stop in Calcutta and accept the University's invitation.

Russian Apprehensions Removed

FORT CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): The 536 persons stationed at the military cold weather testing base turned out today to prove to Russia that this was not a major military installation. There were 16 women and five children in the crowd that greeted a party led by Major Ivan Pavshoukov, Assistant Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

Pabshaukov and a group of newsmen and foreign attaches were flown here in two "Dakota" transport planes for an inspection tour after Russian newspapers named Fort Churchill as a "gigantic" Arctic military base designed for conquest

DR. DESAI HONOURED

BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (API).—Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean of the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, has been elected as an honorary member of the Pierre Fauchard Academy of America for his services in the cause of dental education and dental profession in India

Delhi Triumphs Over Tata Football Team

COLOMBO, Feb. 28 (A.P.I.): In the semi-finals of the All-India Foot-Ball Tournament today, the Delhi Union Club defeated last year's champions, the Tata Sports Club, by two goals to nil. Delhi team gave a brilliant display, their forward line, especially, acquitting themselves splendidly. Both the goals were scored from penalty. The Tatas lost five chances of recovery and went down to a side, which on the run of the day's play deserved to win.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

W.I.F.A.'S PROFITS. NUSSERWANJI'S OBJECTION. TAKE DEFEAT SPORTINGLY. MUSRY RETIRES FINALLY. JEHANGIR PATELL STEPS IN. MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE. CONTROVERSY OVER A COACH INDIAN INTERESTS. SOCIAL AMENITIES. MY SUGGESTIONS.

The Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Western India Football Association turned out to be an exceedingly interesting affair. To start with, C. F. Lynn pointed out that the profit of Rs. 11,000 odd shown in the Statement of Accounts was rather exaggerated. As it included the sum of Rs. 3,565 which came as a profit on the sales of securities, and Rs. 5,246 as profit from the bar. These, he said, were not derived from the normal activities of the Association during the year. So this reduced the excess of income over expenditure to about Rs. 2000 only.

Treasurer Musry got up immediately to draw our attention to the figures devoted to the improvement of the stands, fencing, etc. which more or less counter-balanced the profits mentioned above. Any way, the most important thing to note was the days of large profits were gone.

NUSSERWANJI'S OBJECTION

After the accounts were passed, the names of the office-bearers and members of the Committee, as came out of the ballot, were placed before the meeting. Galloper Nusserwanji raised a preliminary objection about the method of the ballot. He produced the opinion of "an eminent solicitor", whose name he did not disclose, which declared the elections null and void. Nusserwanji asked for a ruling from the chairon this point. President Summers gill after consulting his colleagues, ruled out the objection.

I was however surprised that the "eminent solicitor" referred to had not mentioned another rule which had been violated in this connection. That would certainly have made the ballot 'ultra vires'. As I was not there to upset the result of the ballot, I did not bother to raise an objection

TAKE DEFEAT SPORTINGLY

Strangely enough, Nusserwanji who threatened "to go further"—meaning of course the Court,—did not propose any name in opposition to those put forward by the ballot. Probably he was well aware what the verdict of the meeting would be! I only hope that Nusserwanji would not translate his threat into action. This is not done in a sporting body, unless some vital interests of the Association are concerned. A defeat should be taken in a sporting manner.

MUSRY RETIRES FINALLY

Then there was a long tussle over the election of the Honorary Treasurer. Nissim Musry who held this office with conspicuous success for a dozen years, was in the field. But some thing had apparently happened between the dates of first nomination and declaration of the result of the ballot. If he intended to retire from this season, he would not have offered himself for election in the first instance. The mystery is that after getting through the ballot successfully, he declined to stand for election at the meeting. He was pressed on all sides to continue even for a short time. But he stood firm in his resolve. I have no doubt that everybody was sorry that such a devoted and sincere worker like him should retire so abruptly.

JEHANGIR PATELL STEPS IN

When the issue of electing a new Treasurer became inevitable three names were proposed. But two of them retired from the contest and Jehangir Patell was given a clear field to run through. Patell, as manager of the W.I.A.A. Staff team had connections with the W.I.F.A. Committee for some time. So he is not altogether unacquainted with the administration of that body. But it will require a good deal of his time and energy to manage his department as efficiently and shrewdly as was done by his predecessor all these years. Time has, however, come when the Association should seriously consider the question of appointing a paid Assistant Secretary and an accountant to do all the administrative work under the guidance of the honorary officers.

MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE

The most important change in the administration was, however, the replacement of F. Summersgill from the Presidential Chair by H. E. Brandon. There was a big controversy and a good deal of canvassing too—over this election. It was all about the appointment of a coach. Summersgill wanted to import a coach from Scotland, McKay by name, on the fabulous salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensem—and that too, on a contract for three years It would have cost the W.I.F.A. about Rs. 70,000, if the Committee had accepted his proposal. But Brandon and Co. suggested a tenure of one year instead to start with, which was ultimately sanctioned by the Committee.

CONTROVERSY OVER A COACH

This too, to my mind, is an extravagant outlay. As I said in these columns previously we should engage a coach for the soccer only, if we are to import one at all from Britain. And the engagement should be, in the first instance, for one season. The contract should be renewed only when we find the result satisfactory. However the selected man has been offered a year's contract, to which no reply has been received yet by the Association, the meeting was informed. It seems rather doubtful if he would accept the offer at all. Whether he does or not the controversy has ended with the exit of Summersgill from the controlling body.

INDIAN INTERESTS

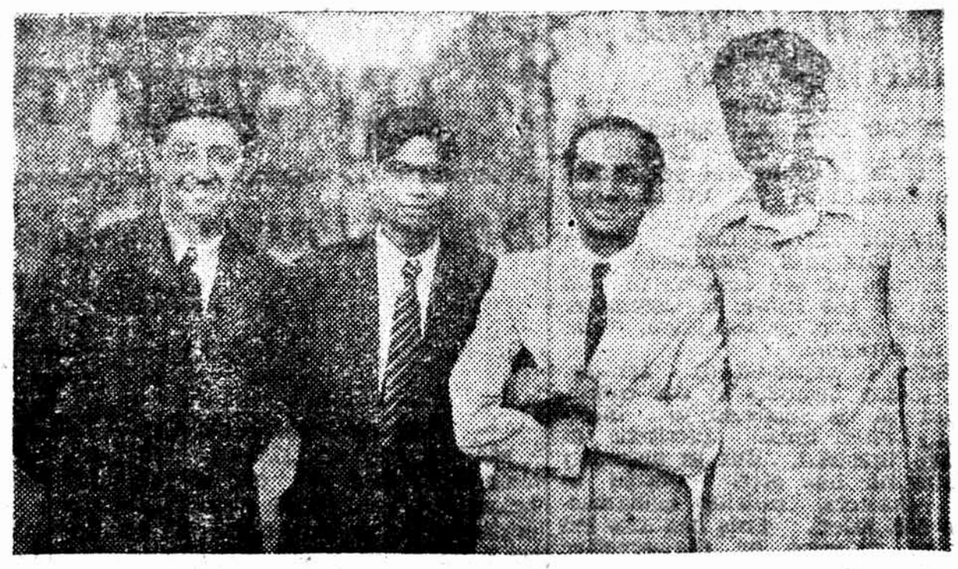
In this connection, Brandon the newly-elected President, assured the meeting that he would work in the best interests of Indian football. He expressed the hope that this would satisfy me. I did not allow this opportunity to go. I promptly replied that so long as he and the Committee placed the interests of Indian football at the top they will receive my full co-operation. All my quarrel with them in the past was due to the fact that Indian aspirations were subordinated and sacrificed on the altar of British vested interests. This must not happen in future.

SOCIAL AMENITIES

There was a long discussion on the question of coaching in which my old friend, Bobby Talyarkhan took a leading part. He was anxious to see coaching started as soon as possible—without any consideration of the cost. He would much rather see the reserve funds evaporate quickly through this speculative venture than used for social amenities for members. Brandon put a quietous to his apprehension by saying that nobody was against coaching and nobody wanted to spend the money for social amenities.

MY SUGGESTIONS

On the other hand I put forward my own suggestions. First they should try to get a man only for a season as is done in cricket. As our season is England's off-season, it is possible to find suitable men—and that too, on a reasonable remuneration. Pankaj Gupta told me that he had actually fixed up two men for the I.F.A. They were not, finally, engaged because of the trouble in Calcutta. Failing that, the W.I.F.A. should send a couple of old and experienced footballers to England for necessary training in the art and science of coaching. These men would certainly be more useful for coaching purposes than foreigners who do not understand our language or methods of our play. Nor our players would be able to follow the latter properly owing to the language difficulty. This was brought into prominent relief when Powell and Curtis were on the job. I hope my suggestions will receive serious consideration at the hands of the New Committee.



Indian Table Tennis Team for Paris. (L to R) Godrej (Indore) Sivaraman (Andhra), Chandarana (Bombay) and V. S. Vithal (Madras).

Is It True?

That H.M.G.'s "Quit India" policy has had a favourable reaction at the Cooperage?

That the W.I.F.A. Committee will now encourage Indian football, because British footballers will not monopolise their attention and support?

That "Football first and football last", is the latest slogan propagated by President Brandon,—you are left to guess what is in between—the bar or bridge?

That the bar may be closed as it is against the best interests of Indian football and footballers?

That card playing may be stopped when matches are on, because selectors must see the players in action?

That Coach McKay may be engaged after all, if he would only condescend to accept the pittance of Rs. 25,000 offered by the W.I.F.A. for one year?

That the W.I.F.A. may have to engage a couple of interpreters to explain to our footballers what McKay wants to tell them?

That Indians may not be trained as coaches because they cannot pronounce English correctly?

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When we are philosophically inclined we readily accept the dictum that to err is human. Is it not equally human to be a snob, though I admit, that the courage to confess that you are one, is very rare and therefore not quite human!

I think, we are all snobs in some respect or the other. We may be social snobs, or intellectual snobs or patriotic snobs. But snobs we are at some time or the other.

What is a snob or snobbery? It is defined somewhere that snobbery is the pride of one who is not sure of his (her is understood of course) position. It was only the other day that I was taken unawares by the bitter truth of this definition and that too in my own case!

Since the world war each one of us has been shaken away from lots of our inhibitions. I know some persons who in pre-war days abhorred the idea of rubbing shoulders (padded or naked!) with strangers in the omnibus, while there were others who thought it "infra dig" to go out in mere cotton even if it were just for a stroll in the half-dark moonlight! But that's about the few and far between high-placed ones.

What about the common people like you and me? I have purposely qualified the term thus, for that is how we are at present using it, exclusive of the millions in the villages.....

* * *

Now tell me, how far was it common, for common people like us, to carry a small suit-case from the gharry to the railway carriage? Could you have imagined in those days, an office-wallah carrying bags-or-basketful of grains, vegetables or fruits on his journey back home? Although we were quite familiar even then with the cinema queue, certainly we couldn't have believed that very soon we would have to queue up for a good bit of an hour to get a seat in the bus or purchase a few yards of cloth! However, now that the queue has come to stay, we actually take pride in telling one another our encounters with the mightiest of those queues! This is nothing but making a virtue of necessity and what else is it, if not a kind of snobbery? You may call it snobbery-rationalised, if you like! Besides, don't our queued-hearts feel stouter when we come across pictures showing persons like Lord Pethick-Lawrence queuing up for a pound of sugar or bacon? What sort of snobbery is that?

Only a couple of days back an old acquaintance of mine chanced to call on me when I had perforce(!) declared it a 'laundry day.' Ordinarily, I could have explained the situation to the guest and easily excused myself for fifteen minutes or so. After all, there was nothing wrong about washing one's clothes. Yet with all my crusading zeal for the 'dignity of labour' I tried to keep my exploits from my visitor which ultimately meant spending another extra hour for the job which was nearly done!

On the other hand, I am not doubtful what my behaviour would have been if my laundry had consisted of georgettes and silks. She would have thought what a fine woman I must be to do such work in spite of all my degrees and dignity. I would have given her a few tips on how to rinse the garments and how not to iron them on the right side. Perhaps I would have gone one better and told her that soap nuts are better than Lux flakes because I had it once from none else than Sarojini Naidu herself!!

—*Leela.*

Our Health & Beauty Series

Cultivate A Supple Spine

On the spine depends the poise and graceful movement of the whole body. Picture for a moment in your mind's eye the shape of a skeleton, and you will recall that the attachments of various bones to the spine are many. Starting from the base, the spine becomes fused into the pelvic basin from which swing the legs. Higher up the ribs are attached to the spine; higher still, the shoulder blades. Finally, at the top rests the head. It is easy to see that the poise of the head depends on the alignment, not just of the neck but of the whole spine. And, again, that protruding shoulder blades are often caused by wrong posture of the hips and a too hollow back.

Bearing these facts in mind, you will appreciate how useless it is to tackle the cure of round shoulders—to take one common postural fault—merely by forcing the shoulder blades back and the head up. No one part of the body can be treated alone. All are interdependent. And this is specially true of those parts of the body which are attached to the spine and which derive their alignment and poise from it.

In developing good posture of the spine, and therefore of the whole body, one must start at the foundation and tackle first the base of the spine and the "tilt" of the hips. The lower spine and hip region of the body is very stiff in many women, and if rigidity is allowed to develop here it can lead to an increasingly "hollow back", and to pain and weakness in this region in later years.

Here is a simple foundation exercise which aims to counteract such stiffness, and to pave the way for learning the correct "tilt" of the hips.

'Hollow and Hump'. Kneeling on all fours, hands directly under the shoulders (with straight elbows), knees directly under the hips, weight evenly divided between hands and

By Prunella Stack

knees, alternatively hollow and hump the small of your back—as though you were a fractious horse wishing to unseat a rider! Avoid any jerk, and aim for the maximum amount of movement 'at the base of the spine'—not in the shoulder region which should be kept as steady as possible.

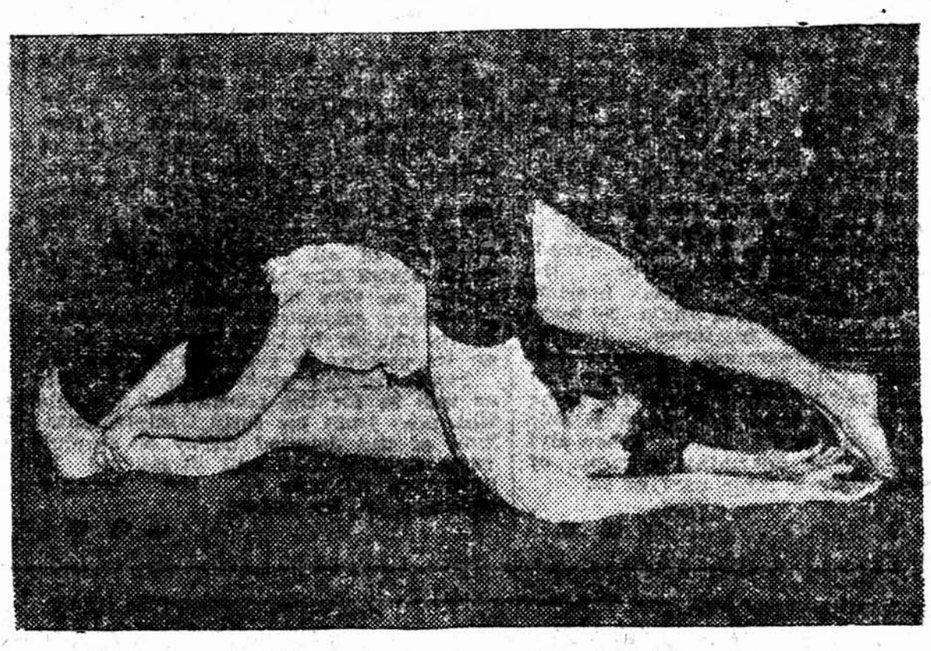
Now repeat the exercise in a standing position, with the feet together and knees slightly bent. Again hollow the small of the back; then pull the tail-bone down and under until it points towards the floor, and the undue hollow in your back is pressed out as though flattening towards an imaginary wall. Your hips are now in the correct alignment. Straighten your knees and you will have achieved a good foundation for the poise of your spine.

The next task is to mobilise the spine. Suppleness spells youth. Rigidity—of body or mind—is the first sign of advancing age. As soon as any part of the body begins to "stiffen up," its power of movement lessens and finally may even depart altogether, with resultant loss of health and strength. Movement, then, is one of the prime necessities for all parts of the body. And this is particularly true of the spine, for it is specially constructed to be capable of a great extent of movement. Let us determine to utilise this power to the full. Here are two ways of testing it.

(1) 'Unrolling'. Stand with the feet together. Now bend the knees and drop the body forward until the ribs touch the thighs, arms hanging loosely by the sides, head relaxed. Straighten the knees, still keeping the body bent forward, and then, starting from the base, gradually unroll each vertebra of the spine, as though pressing it out towards an imaginary wall, until you are standing upright. Pay special attention to the small of the back, already exercised. This movement can also be practised against a real wall which will give a daily test of the increasing mobility of the spine.

'Legs overhead'. Legs together and straight, lie down and swing the legs overhead to touch the floor behind the head. Swing the legs back again and sit up, finishing by pulling the head on to the straight knees, as pictured.

This is a more advanced exercise and requires well-trained tummy muscles. At first only take the legs over as far as they will go without any sense of strain. Then gradually increase the distance over until finally the toes touch the floor. Try to maintain a relaxed swing throughout. This is an excellent test for spine mobility and suppleness.



Exercises for a supple spine.

Women's Page

War Between The Sexes!

Is feminine emancipation a major factor behind the increased frequency of marital discord? That is the provocative problem posed by Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs, Professor of Psychiatry at the Chicago Medical School, in his new book, "The Challenge of Marriage."

"In her new status, woman can rebel against oppressions," he says. "She fights against a fate condemning her to submission. She demands rights and is willing and able to struggle for them.

"Consequently, the relationship between the sexes has become tenser than ever before; the war of the sexes has reached a state of violence which threatens to disrupt all cooperation and understanding between them.

Increased Competition

"The increased competition of woman augments the suspicion of men, and man's attempt to keep woman within her limits embitters her. Each regards the other less as a companion than as an enemy.

"They live together, but they do not understand each other. They can't be without each other, but they can't get along with each other. Marriage no longer offers even a solution of the sexual problem, just as divorce no longer solves the marital problem."

Woman's emancipation, however, has not reached the state of supremacy or even equality, Professor Dreikurs declares, outlining the four rights not equally accorded to women and men: political, social, economic and sexual.

In the social field American women have come closest to equality, he says, but this superficial appearance is due to man's disdain of social "triviality."

"As a real test", Professor Dreikurs says, "a single man is still socially more acceptable than a lone woman. At a social function, extra women are as dreaded as extra men are desired.

"A woman marrying beneath her social level risks more than a man in like case, and, most significant of all, women still accept the names of their husbands, and not vice versa."

And, for the most part, he insists, American women still wait for their man and not the other way around.

Tragedies In Love Life

"Most tragedies in the love life of American women are caused by their desire to look up to the men they love," he says. "This spells tragedy because it is very difficult for our well-educated and sophisticated girls to find a man who is superior to them, and when they do find him they resent his superiority and challenge it.

"Many girls refuse to go out with a boy shorter than they, although they like to look down on boys. Marriage in which the woman is her husband's senior are increasing in number, but still form a small minority. A woman is ashamed to admit that her husband is not superior, because it would mean he is not a 'real man.'"

In a discussion of "the fallacy of glamor and chivalry," Professor Dreikurs poses an additional challenge to the true status of women.

"One fact that belies woman's assumption of sexual equality with men is the desire of the average woman to exhibit as much sexual attraction as possible," he says. "The glamor girl with the streamlined body is admired, envied and emulated as much as physical and financial facilities permit.

"Few stop to think that women in this manner voluntarily make themselves the object of men's sexual desire—not very differently from harem women."

Traditions Of Patriarchy

As for chivalry, "is it really an expression of high esteem of womanhood?" he asks. "Is not chivalry always an attitude of the strong and self-sufficient toward the weak and helpless?

"Helping women, treating them, bestowing gifts—these things are done much more for the donor's sake, as assertions of his superiority," he says. "Traditions developed under patriarchy invite men and women alike to continue the old hoax."

This conflict between the sexes, Professor Dreikurs believes, is only a part of contemporary discord between human groups in general, and its end will come when mankind has completed its job of establishing equality for all.

"Once a new and stable equilibrium between the sexes has been accomplished, a new harmony, unknown in past history, may be obtained", he asserts. "Then, probably, sex will stop being an eternal puzzle, which men wrote poems and dramas about instead of attempting to solve.

"Sex has been a threat to culture as long as men and women were living together as tyrants and servants. As the tool of unification of equals, it may take on forms unknown to mankind before. Thus, the war between the sexes achieves significance for the whole transition period in which we live."

By MILDRED FAULK

> **"Sex has been a threat to culture as long as men and women were living together as tyrants and servants. As the tool of unification of equals, it may take on forms unknown to mankind before."**

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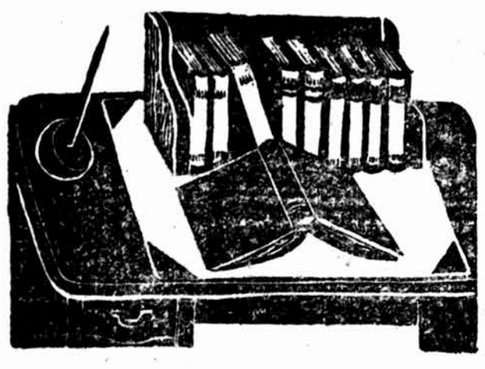


A Frenchman Smells India

FRAGRANCE OF INDIA: Louis Revel: Kitabistan. Rs. 7/8.

This account of a Frenchman's travels over a large part of Southern India affords a refreshing reading. He is neither a "Jesting Pilate" nor a "gutter inspector"; naturally his account of the journey is unbiased, though critically informal. He has been, from his boyhood, looking forward eagerly to visit the land that lured his imagination by its art-treasure which he saw in oriental museums in his country. The "treasure casket", which he aspired to ransack, it appears, did not disappoint him, when he got the opportunity to see its manifold treasures.

His enthusiastic account of the journey seldom, if ever, touches the sad plight of the masses, in a land which in M. Revel's imagination ever lingers as Aryavarta, the land of the wise." He was enchanted by its glorious past and he had neither time nor mind, to see the deplorable state to which "the land of the wise" is reduced by its present civilised rulers!

Happily M. Revel has a roving romantic imagination to which all past is ever present. He, therefore, sees the delectable pictures of the past glory when he visits the ancient monumental temples at Rameshwer, Madura, Tanjore and Chidambaram—to mention only a few places, he visited with the devout heart of a pilgrim. In the midst of ruins of Vijayanagar he falls into a reverie, and recreates the life the glorious epoch, when the town was "the cradle of the Empire". The sure insight with which he enters into the spirit of the places he visits evinces his deep study of the various phases of the Indian culture as well as his meditative mind. Equally attractive are the small vignettes of nature scenes with which his travel-account is interlaced.

The best example of his descriptive writing, touched here and there with critical reflections and learned allusions, is met with in his description of his visit to the caves at Ellora. Everywhere he goes, he hears the echoes of 'living past. Revel sees and experiences the real soul of India, which lies hidden behind the apparent poverty, destitution and decadence He rarely glances at the superficial and transient aspects of life, firstly because he believes that they do not reveal the real soul of the people and secondly because he does not want to "describe what others have already related". His aim in writing the account of his travel, "has been to spread the fragrance of India, to make this wonderful fragrance breathe her Spiritual Fragrance, ancient and immortal." It is no wonder that with his faith in the civilizing mission of this land, Mr. Revel is able to reveal its real soul, great and glorious, in the charming account of his travel over a large part of it.

Y. G. N.

A Golden Treasury

MEET MY PEOPLE. Devendra Satyarthi: Sangam Publishers, Lahore Rs. 7/8.

What Grimm brothers did for the German folk-tales, and Bishop Percy did for the English folk-songs, Devendra Satyarthi has been doing for the Indian folk-songs. He has, we are told, collected as many as 300,000 Indian folk-songs from all parts of India, sung in some fifty languages. He has devoted his life to this noble pursuit with a single-minded devotion, which offers him no other reward but satisfaction of his curiosity, which is, happily enough coupled with his wanderlust.

Between the pages of this book he has crammed the age-old songs of some nine provinces—the Punjab, his native province, Marwar, Rajputana, Andhra figuring foremost among them His English translation of the folk-songs of these different provinces excellently brings out the spirit and naive beauty of the songs, which are shaped and reshaped by generations of singers.

The explanatory paragraphs between, which the selective snatches of the songs are quoted, are at once critical and enthusiastically appreciative. Modern readers, who are suffering from the surfeit of overdoses of sophisticated literature can do no better than have long dips in this book, which so sincerely and serenely breathes out the spirit of the simple souls.

These songs, shaped on the times turning wheel, though informal in tone, are of universal appeal in as much as they echoe the primal feelings which throb and thrill all human hearts. Mr. Satyarthi, moreover, has the wonderful knack of retaining the local colour, which gives a peculiar charm to the folk-songs belonging to different provinces.

No words can appropriately express the gratitude, which all men and women in this country feel for all the pioneer work Mr. Satyarthi has been doing in the unpromising field of folk-songs. We have no doubt that discerning readers must be eagerly awaiting his next volume, containing songs of the provinces, which are not included in this volume.

Y. G. N.

(Continued from Col. 4)

survey is presented as the major part of the publication. The author has rightly given prominence to the development of agriculture, as it is obvious that in our country no far-reaching or lasting economic reform can be expected unless the basic industry of the people is thoroughly rationalized. A sizeable Hydro-electric scheme catering for irrigation as well as power has also been suggested

It is curious to note that the author has not survived the temptation of a unilateral isolationism from which many Indian state planners suffer. He proposes a ban on the export of oilseeds from the state with a view to establish an oil and soap industry. Apart from the repurcussions of such a step on the provinces, on whom the economy of all states, especially very small states like the one of Korea depends, we very much doubt whether penalising agriculture by a restriction of its market to help industries based on its produce is ever a wise policy.

More fruitful results for the state as well as for the country as a whole will flow from an early implementation of the detailed policy of agricultural development and direct aid to industries suitable to the locality suggested in the report.

D. G. K.

A Guide To Planners

"INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL IN INDIA (1938-39)." By Divatia and Trivedi. Publishers N. M. Tripathi Ltd. Princess Street, Bombay. Pp 91. No price stated.

As Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas says in his Foreword to the book, in order to enable the state', when it adopts a policy of planning, 'to choose between different industries or between different regions, and to ensure that the available capital and man-power resources are utilized to the best possible advantage, the assistance of such investigations as the present will be necessary'. While agreeing that the existing statistical material on the subject is both scanty and imperfect the authors have by the application of several alternative methods tried to make the best of such statistics as exist.

The main conclusion of the authors is that the capital employed in large scale manufacturing industry in India in 1938-39 was Rs. 6,748,203 million, with a possible margin of error of 5.50 per cent. While we do not claim to be judges of the statistical methods employed, which must be left to the few experts on the subject to judge, we feel that the conclusion is well sustained by the reasoning. Estimates made for particular industries and correlations sought to be established between capital employed and unit labour and gross production are bound to be useful even for the industrialists themselves.

The Bombay Plan had to make several rough assumptions on the subject of the capital needs of their plan. A technique such as the one employed by the authors of this book would enable planners to arrive at more reliable estimates. The book is certainly not intended for the general reader, but for the industrialist and the financier, as well as for the planners and their technical advisers it would serve as a good key.

D. G. KARVE.

Industrial Survey Of Korea

"A PLAN FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA STATE". By E. V. S. Maniam issued by The Bureau of Economic Research P. O. Box No. 45. Cawnpore U. P. Price, not stated. Pp. 90.

This report of an industrial survey of a small state in the C. P. coal region is a welcome addition to the economic literature that is growing round our states. An outline plan of economic reform based on the

(Continued in Col. 3)

A Bather.

An Artist

A Reader

A Photographer.

My dear Sisters and Brothers:

The "Canadian Register" contains the following lively little story:—

When the youngster started school, he was delighted with everything about it. Especially he started talking about a new playmate he'd met—a most wonderful boy. Finally his mother said: "You may bring him home to visit, if you wish."

Then she got a second thought. She knew that there were a few coloured boys in the school, and....well, she thought she'd better ask.

"Tommy," she inquired, "is your little friend coloured?"

"Mother," he answered in surprise, "I never thought to look. I'll take a look to-morrow."

It takes some training to develop race prejudices.

* *

THE WASTE PAPER

Brother M. C. Koshy (16 years) has forwarded the following suggestion for the use of the waste paper and it is hoped that the young readers will find it helpful:—

Collect all the waste paper in your house. Tear these papers into small pieces and soak them in water for a day or two. Then collect them and grind them wet on a masala stone into a fine pulp. Then make the pulp into balls or dolls just as with clay. After that keep them in the sun for three days. When they are dried, we can paint the balls and dress the dolls.

These articles are light but strong and fairly durable. If the pulp is ground finely, the article will be good and will last longer. Take a small stone (of roughly 3/4"x1"x½" size) and cover it with the pulp and make it of pyramid shape. When it is dry, paint or paste pictures on all sides of it. This will work as a paper weigh

A JOLLY GAME

Brother Fazal Ibrahim (17 years) thinks you will enjoy playing the following jolly game. You may at least try, and see for yourselves:—

In this game there are as many cards as players. At the top of each card is written, "Dining-room," 'Kitchen', 'Garden' etc., one place or room on each card.

These cards are put into sealed envelopes, and are handed around to the players together with pencils.

When each has a card the Leader says "Go"! and the players tear open their envelopes, and write on the cards as many things as they can remember their own particular place ought to have.

A time limit is given and the player who has "furnished" his "room" the best is the winner.

* * *

"DIPLOMATIC"

Sister Chitra Kulkarni (15 years) laughed herself when she wrote the following joke, and she is pretty sure you will laugh with her, too:—

"Would you like another piece of cake, Auntie?"

"No, thank you, Hommy."

"Er, Auntie—now you ask me."

* * *

YOUR ATTEMPTS

Dada will be pleased to receive your contributions and consider them for publication in this "Corner." You may write a story, a game, a trick, a joke, or whatever you like, and may send even your attempts at drawing and photography: The drawings however, should be in black and white, and the photographs on black glossy paper. When forwarding anything, please enclose a slip containing your full name and address and age. And in case you wish the rejected contribution to be returned to you, please enclose a self-addressed stamped cover for it.

And then, do you know what Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh is? Send for its full particulars if you like, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will be glad to know details about this Great Brotherhood of Boys and Girls!

All communications may kindly be addressed to:—DADA—"GULISTAN" KHAR, BOMBAY 21.

Well, we meet again through this "Corner" next week!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

"HAPPY TRIOS"

The Eye That Traces The Sea's Riches

Not long ago in a London lecture hall a group of men gathered around a huge glass tank to watch the antics of a shoal of goldfish. It was an odd sight.

This galaxy of trade commissioners, scientists and shipping experts from the Americas and Europe stood amazed like fascinated schoolboys. Yet this piscatorial display had great significance.

As the goldfish darted and dived, supersonic sound detectors recorded their movements on an automatic instrument in the body of the hall.

By Douglas Liversides

In this first public demonstration of an ingenious device, they showed how trawler fleets are being enabled to make record hauls.

To-day even fish cannot escape the "eye" of science. Nowadays, installed in most of Britain's North Sea trawlers, is a surprising instrument which can survey harbours, measure the depth of water, and locate fishing grounds.

Offshoot Of A War Invention

This instrument was conceived during the war when British warship crews, patrolling the seas in search of U-boats, noticed that their Asdic detector equipment located fish shoals with greater accuracy than they did U-boats. The Hughes echo sounder, a complement to Asdic, is to-day so successful that more than 500 orders, worth £250,000, have been received from Scandinavia alone.

The British sounder—superior to the German, French, and American models because it affords greater service economy—tracks down shoals with ease. Uncannily a beam penetrates immense depths resulting in a faithful recording of sound vibrations. What are these, incidentally? Here are a few examples.

The Bourdon stop on an organ vibrates at about 32 cycles; middle C is 512 cycles, whereas a bat—which uses sound vibrations for avoiding collisions at night—employs a transmitter frequency of about 48,000 cycles. The human vonce varies between 150 and 2,000 cycles. The slight click or squeak of an echo-sounding oseillator (audibility rather depends on one's age of an echo-sounding osillator (audiand state of stomach) is pitched at 15,800 cycles. As this is slightly above the usual audible sound range, it is called a supersonic oscillator.

Sound travels in air at 744 miles an hour, and in water four times faster. Water being a good transmission medium, experts can assess the depths with ease. In fact the British sounder guarantees three inches of accuracy for hydrographic surveys when dredging operations are involved.

Prepared The Way For Allied Invasion

Wartime experiences are now being applied to peace plans. The echo sounder was a vital cog in the allied war machine, and appeared in a variety of scientific roles. Known only by those intimately concerned, it figured in such intricate operations as Pluto (Pipe Line Under the Ocean), in which the laying of a petrol line across the English Channel would have been abortive without echo sounding.

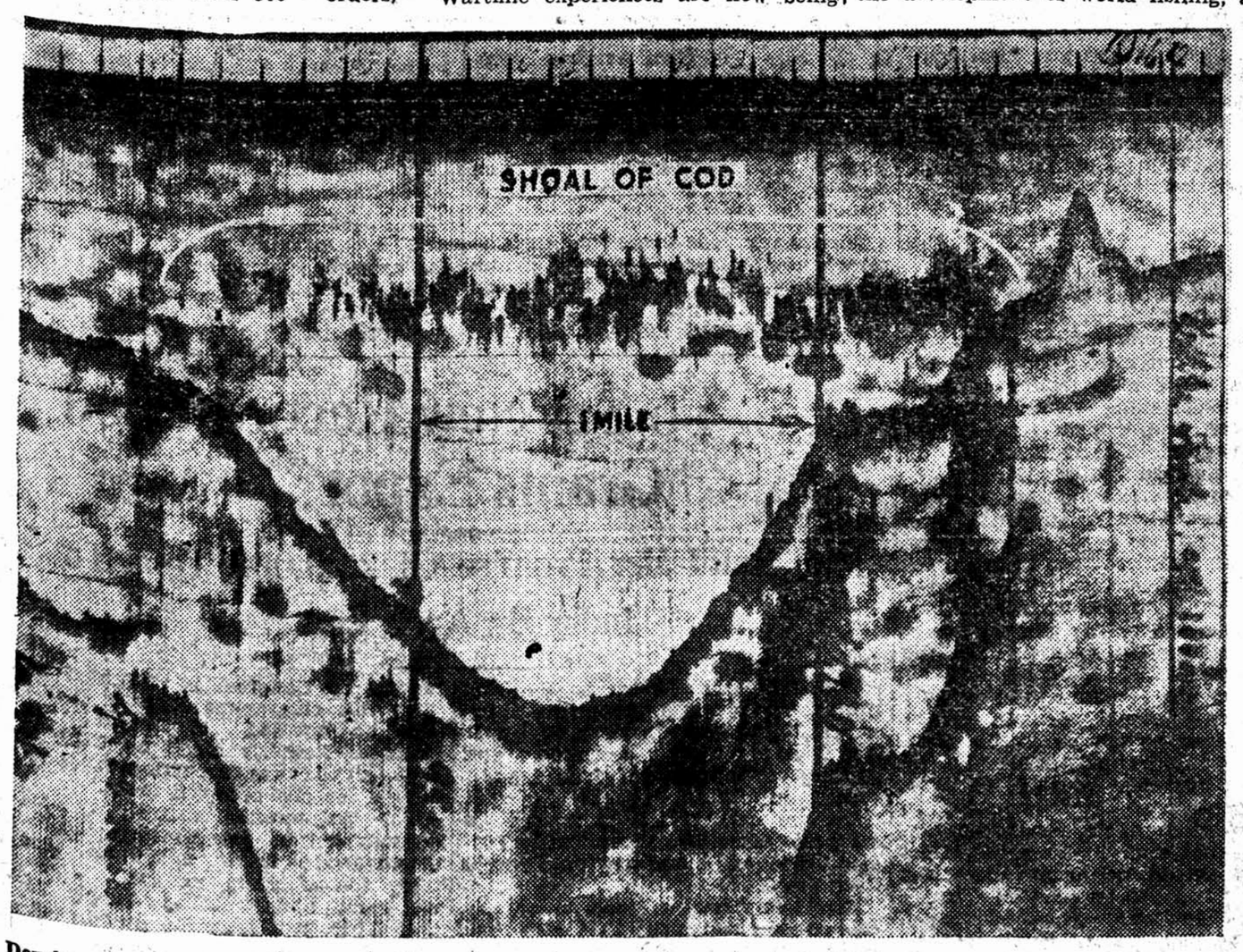
And when the Germans sowed the French beaches with mines, this unique instrument located them before the actual Normandy invasion. As a result thousands of lives were saved. When Cherbourg and Antwerp fell it was imperative, as part of Allied strategy, to make these harbours safe for shipping in the minimum of time. Science made possible much needed surveys, again without loss of life among the surveying parties entrusted with this major task.

From locating mines the sounder is to-day robbing the sea of its Riches. One dramatic case arose in connection with the "Lusitania", wrecked while carrying bullion. When the authorities tried to locate her to retrieve the gold, it was discovered that the liner had been borne away by deep-sea currents from the spot where she had sunk.

Cunningly the sea hid its victim and frustrated all salvage attempts until the echo sounder joined the hunt. Also, during and since the late war, the British Admiralty have used many of these amazing contraptions to locate certain wreckage on the ocean bed.

Fishing Is Its Primary Function

But the sounder's primary use is in the development of world fishing, and



Developed from the war-time U-boat detector, the Hughes echo sounder locates fish shoals with accuracy. Sound transmitted to the ocean bed is echoed back and picked up by a recording mechanism, which includes a paper roll chemically impregnated to render it sensitive to the passage of electrical current. The "pen" making the record is an iridium-tipped pointer contact which smudges the paper with a brown stain so long as the current passes through it. These smudges, sometimes faint, indicate the various echoes. Should there be any intervening body between the sea bed and the ship's bottom, this too is registered as a "pre-echo." The 'Lusitania was located in this manner. In this picture the stained paper shows a huge shoal of cod as well as a dip, over a mile wide, in the ocean bed.

A "magic eye", offshoot of the wartime U-boat sound detector, is today forcing the sea to yield its hidden treasures. This device accurately locates fish shoals and shipipng wreckage and surveys harbours within a limit of three inches.

now that many nations are stalked by hunger it is invaluable. Figures reveal that the world's total production of "wet" fish in 1945 (excluding shell fish and whale products) was estimated at 20,000,000,000 pounds' weight. The value was £350,000,000.

In 1947-48 the world's catch is expected to weigh some 25,000,000,000 pounds. America will be responsible for about 20 per cent, and Britain ten per cent.

The fleets equipped with the sounder—in Britain, Scandinavia, France, the British Empire and certain other maritime nations are experiencing huge hauls. Critics argue that the sounder is a destructive weapon since it enables more fish to be netted per unit of fishing power, but on the contrary it can aid the industry's revival. New banks can be explored, thus lessening over-fishing of the better known grounds.

Another of the sounder's uses is the location of oyster beds and whales. Since the instrument's beam penetrates to 18,000 feet, it is possible to locate a whale lying on the ocean bed. Last year when the whaling ship, the "Southern Adventurer", left Britain for her Antarctic expedition, she carried in her hull this astonishing scientific "eye".

So sensitive is this equipment that it is possible to denote the nature of the various shoals. By reading the depth at which the shoal is swimming any experienced fisherman can tell the species of fish. Cod, for example, swim at a greater depth than herring.

How It Works

How does this skilful device function? In brief, sound transmitted to the ocean bed is echoed back and picked up by a recording mechanism. This includes a paper roll treated chemically to make it sensitive to the passage of electrical current. The "pen" or stylus making the record is an iridium-tipped pointer contact which smudges the paper with a brown stain so long as the current passes through it. These smudges, some quite faint, indicate the various echoes.

The sound wave normally reflects from the sea-bed. Should there be any foreign body, such as a ship's wreck, shoal, or seaweed, between the sea-bed and the ship's bottom a pre-echo is also registered on the recording apparatus.

Apart from locating fishing grounds the sounder can take 300 soundings a minute when surveying harbours and rivers. This is an enormous advance on the old, tedious system. Many harbours are suffering from seven years' neglect. Some authorities have already availed themselves of speedy surveying, notably at Waterford (Eire), Scarborough, and Harwich. Other contracts are pending in India and other countries.

WORKERS' WELFARE

(Continued from Page 24)

Council, which has done a great deal of pioneer work in this direction.

Free Medical Treatment

Some 2,500 miles of fluorescent lighting have been installed in factories, which not only saves 100,000 tons of coal a year but has a very good effect on the general health. Many factories give free medical treatment, primarily preventive in nature. Medical, dental, ophthalmic and chiropodic treatment is to be had in the factories under the Ministry of Supply, and some private firms have surgeries equipped with infra-red and ultra-violet lamps. Emergency treatment is on tap for sickness whether arising from an employee's work or not. The Nuffield Organisation has a medical centre for the mass observation of sickness which hopes to advance the science of Social Medicine.

During the darkest hours of the war the morale of Britain's workers was supported by "Music While You Work" from loud-speakers and by "Workers' Playtime" concerts. Radio entertainment is still popular, and the workers are beginning to provide their own entertainment. A good many factories now have bands, concert parties and orchestras which in some cases are quite on a professional level and are even heard on the air. There are classes in musical appreciation and summer schools for amateur conductors.

During World War II, when factories worked such long hours, the Ministry of Supply took over a number of big country houses and converted them into Rest Houses, where jaded war workers could be boarded and lodged for nominal charges. Before the war some of the bigger firms had already bought country houses and fitted them up as Holiday and Rest Homes, and this idea seems likely now to become general. Cadbury's own a travelling school on a barge for studying local history and a scheme for assisting foreign travel to promote international friendship. Somervell Bros., at Kendal in the Lake District, have a climbing hut for acquainting novices with the pleasures of mountaineering.

SAY IT WITH HANDS

(Continued from Page 23)

taught to the deaf, should not be confused with pasimology. Many system of dactylology, dating as far back as the seventh century, are still taught although the tendency in progressive communities is to teach lip-reading instead.

Dactylology is fast, a proficient dactylologist "signing" eighty or more words a minute. (President Roosevelt spoke at an average speed of 105 words a minute.) But pasimology is even more facile, three times faster than speech under favourable conditions.

Autistic—

Gestures delivered with both hands make better signals; those formed with one are especially well adapted to conversation..... Soldiers wounded on the side of the head opposite their preferential hand often develop amimia, inability to make or understand meaningful gestures.

"Autistic gestures" are of particular interest to the psychologist. They are recurrent movements of which the speaker is unaware. Headscratching and nail-biting are among the most common of the 150-odd autistic gestures that have been catalogued.

J.F.B. In N. Y. Times Magazine

Delhi Letter **From Our Special Correspondent**

A Toast To The Vanished Dreams!

Top Bureaucrats celebrate Silver Jubilee —The "neo-paytriots"—Waiting for a revelation—Businessmen turned officers and vice-versa—The pros and cons of the nationalisation of Air Services.

NEW DELHI.

A novel form of Silver Jubilee was celebrated in New Delhi during the week, the Jubilee of Serving India for twenty-five years.

It was a small dinner party of the members of the Indian Civil Service who had entered their career in 1922. Included in the party were six Secretaries. one Ambassador, two Additional Secretaries and one retired Indian Civil Servant who has become the Leader of the European Group in the Central Legislature. They were:

Sir Raghavan Pillai, Secretary, Commerce Department; Mr. K. P. S. Menon, India's first Ambassador to China; Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Leader of the European Group in the Central Assembly; Mr. A. E. Porter, Secretary, Home Department; Mr. A. D. F. Dundas, Secretary, Defence Department; Mr. H. Weightman, Secretary, External Affairs Department; Mr. G. S. Bozman, Secretary, Information Department; Mr. Y. N. Sakthankar, Additional Secretary, Commerce Department; Mr. H. D. Benjamin, Additional Secretary, Legislation Department; Mr. S. A. Venkataraman. Director-General, Supplies

All of them have given their best to India. The Constitutional shake-up may terminate the careers of some of them earlier than anticipated. They are prepared to quit. They have no regrets. They had their innings.

A Governorship was the highest office a member of the steel frame could aspire to. Next to a Governorship was an Executive Councillorship, either in the Provinces or at the Centre. The Provincial Autonomy Provisions of the Government of India Act 1935 had already closed to them the door to Provincial Executive Councillorship

WAVELL'S WORK

Lord Wavell closed the doorway to the Executive Councillorship at the Centre. The "Care-takers" were the last of the Indian Civil Service clan to occupy that august office. Premier Attlee has made even a Governorship a highly doubtful proposition for a member of the Indian Civil Service. Let me explain. On or before June 30, 1948, the British Government has decided to transfer all control to Indians in British India. The control over India Secretary's Services, it is expected, will be transferred to New Delhi much earlier. In the course of 1947 the Steel Frame will be dismantled and will be replaced by Services under the direct control and supervision of the Government of India itself. How the future appointments to Governorship will be made, is not yet known. It is however doubtful, if the nine members of the Indian Civil Services who celebrated the Silver Jubilee of their service to India have much chance to become Governors.

Some of them may become Ambassadors or High Commissioners. And yet, who knows? Ability and loyalty to Institutions are at a discount and no longer are the determining factors for selection to high posts. India, in this respect, has not adopted the British model. In Britain, services are beyond party politics. In India they are very much in it. If the experience of last six months could be any guide, India is fast adopting the American "Spoil" system. In America, the party in power used to regard the service appointments as 'spoils of victory at the polls." The system has one major defect. It does not provide security of tenure to the Servicemen. In practice and from experience, the British system is the best.

THE NEO-PAYTRIOTS

And now another problem of urgent public importance.

The Government of India, as constituted at present is a bi-partisan Government. It is composed of two hostile elements, constantly and perpetually at war with each other.

The Congress controls eleven departments and the Muslim League controls five departments. Unfortunately for the Servicemen, there are Hindu officers in the League Departments and 'vice versa.' If, on any issue, these Servicemen do their duty by their own departments, they are dubbed as traitors by their co-religionists both in service and outside it. If they do not play ball by their own Departments, they are guilty of disloyalty to their chiefs and to the Service traditions. Unfortunately, a new class of Servicemen has risen in the Government of India.

"They are the "neo-paytriots", with emphasis on the word "pay". These worthy nationalists are constantly busy bringing to the notice of the Party Bosses the alleged misdeeds of "traitors and degenerates". What they themselves did when the British were the Bosses is immaterial for the purpose. To-day they are backing the winning horse. They have done nothing else for the rest of their lives. The whole episode is sickening and is rapidly destroying the discipline and loyalty of the Services.

There is one more aspect of this problem. Servicemen during the period of War came into close contact with businessmen in this country. Many of them have resigned to join commercial undertakings. The Home Member, Sardar Patel, replying to a question, during the last Session of the Assembly, had declared that the Government did not consider it necessary yet to take steps against this practice. The opinion here, however, is that the practice is growing and may soon become a problem.

Servicemen holding high offices do have a greater pull in the Secretariat even after they retire from the Service. This influence is often sold to the highest bidder. This influence is often used to the sole advantage of one commercial undertaking, at the cost of its competitors and even that of the general public. The Government should place all businessmen on equal footing and a retired official should not be allowed to have access to his ex-colleagues more easily than his present employers' competitors.

BOOK OF REVELATIONS?

Two remedies could be adopted to meet this growing menace. Firstly, following the British practice, no Servicemen should be permitted to join a Commercial undertaking before two years of his effective retirement. Secondly, a Serviceman joining a commercial undertaking should forfeit his pension or provident fund. The Home Member, Sardar Patel, is at present engaged in finalising the new set of Service conditions for All-India Services. It is suggested that he should provide against easy transference of loyalties from his Government to a commercial firm. He should also take steps to prevent wire-pulling and easy access to the Central Secretariat as at present indulged in by the retired officials.

There is one more aspect of this problem. A number of businessmen were engaged as officers in the Government of India, particularly in the Supply Department, during the War. These gentlemen were supposed to have made sacrifices. Every sacrifice after all, has some limit and the Government should no longer place the country and its tax-payers under their obligation. These gentlemen should be requested to revert to their own commercial undertakings. It will be to India's advantage, if an enquiry was instituted to assertain the extent of sacrifice these gentlemen actually made and at whose expense.

It is said the Book of Life begins with a man and a woman in a garden. It ends in revelations. So also, may be the case of these businessmen in service.

NATIONALISATION OF AIR SERVICES

The issue of nationalisation of the Air Services in India is under the active examination of the Communications Member, Sirdar Abdul Rab Nishtar. Governments' decision is expected in a fortnight. The League, who holds the portfolio of Communications, is cent percent for nationalisation. In its support, it quotes the Congress. Let me state their case.

(1) That the Karachi Resolution of the Congress stated that "the State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, Railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport."

(2) That the National Planning Committee, appointed by Pandit Nehru, endorsed the Karachi Resolution of the Congress by reiterating the demand for nationalisation of all means of transport, including Civil Aviation.

(3) That the Advisory Planning Board, set up by Pandit Nehru soon after the Congress took office at the Centre, urged that the nationalisation of motor, air and river transport should be considered.

(4) That the two of the members of the Advisory Planning Board Messrs. K. C. Neogy and G. L. Mehta have themselves been some of the strongest advocates of the notionalisation of railways and inland water transport.

What attitude the Congress Wing of the Cabinet will take, it is not yet known. The Congress Legislators regard the Karachi Congress Resolution as an ideal or goal. They would like the private enterprise to have full play in the initial stages. They cite the case of railway development to illustrate their viewpoint. The railways, they argue, were initially developed through private enterprise

WHY HIRE WAITERS ALONE?

The Leaguers contest this argument. They urge that there is hardly any valid analogy between Railways and Civil Aviation. In the case of Railways, the companies had to incur huge outlay on capital and recurring expenditure on land, buildings, permanent way, locomotives, service, etc. In the case of Civil Aviation, aerodromes and ground organisation is provided by the State. It is like the case of a dinner party, in which the dinner, dining room, crockery and cutlery is provided and an outside agency is engaged to serve the dinner for payment.

Then again, development through private enterprise always creates vested interests. The nationalisation of railways was held up, so long as the British vested interests remained powerful in England. It was War and the accumulation of Sterling Balances which had weakened those vested interests in Great Britain and had facilitated the nationalisation of Indian railways. Then again, it would have been almost impossible to nationalise Indian Railways, if they were owned and managed by Indians.

Mr. K. C. Neogy's case will illustrate the point. Mr. Neogy today is the staunchest advocate of nationalisation of the British owned inland water transport, but is opposed to nationalisation, say of Civil Aviation which is owned and managed by Indian Companies. Demand for nationalisation, in short, is not based on any principle, but on racialism.

AN IDEA WHICH WILL GO FAR

The opposition to nationalisation of the Railways in Great Britain and to the partial nationalisation of motor transport in India will further illustrate the point, that railways are the biggest national asset in India is recognised. That railways prosperity is inter-linked with motor transport is also recognised. Unregulated and uncontrolled motor transport is not only a source of danger to the travelling public but also a standing menace to the stability of railway finances. Notwithstanding this, the Congress and League Members of the Central Legislature are the staunchest advocates of the private enterprise in road transport. In short, vested interests once created, become all powerful and use all possible means to save their enterprise.

According to reports here, one Air Company, as a precautionary measure, has already distributed large numbers of its shares as a gift to newspapermen in New Delhi and outside and to a number of Dewans of Indian States. Although it is a public limited Company, the public, it is alleged, was never invited to subscribe to its shares. Notwithstanding these launae, the Stock Exchanges have duly registered the Company. This is how vested interests take root and entrench themselves against possible attacks. "Ideas have legs" and the example may be followed by other industrialists.

Long live India's democracy, scheduled for its birth on June 1948.

U. S. To Set New Record Food Grains Export

May Fulfil Her Promise Of 2,29,000 Tons To India By April End

WASHINGTON, March 1, (Reuter): United States grain shipments for critical world needs in 1946-47 will "set a new record, becoming the greatest single year for food grain exports in history, if our present plans are carried out, "according to a report issued by President Truman's cabinet committee on world food problems.

President Truman said in an accompanying statement that with four months to go for the fulfilment of her pledged 400,000,000 bushels of grain and flour exports, America was in sight of reaching the target in two months. "This is heartening for all of us to know" he said.

The report said that for the ten months ending April 30, 1947, the United Kingdom is allocated 885,000 long tons, France 238,000 long tons and India 792,000 long tons.

The exports for the period of seven months from July 1946 to January 1947 were: United Kingdom — 523,000 long tons France —29.000 long tons. India — 563,000 long tons

About 2,108,500 long tons of grain are allocated to the Anglo-American Zone of Germany for the ten months ending April 1947.

The report of the Cabinet Committee makes the following pointes:

(1) The early programme difficulties have been largely overcome and the rate of export is now about the highest practicable level:

(2) Nearly 300.000.000 bushels of grain and grain products have already been shipped from the United States since last July 1.

(3) Little additional wheat out of the 1946 crop is expected to be bought for export, pending final appraisal of crop prospects for 1947.

(4) The needs of the overseas countries are still growing and urgent. 'In spite of success we must not relax our efforts.'

President Truman pointed out in his accompanying statement that "action by Congress is required to carry this programme forward. Funds must be provided to assist the countries formerly aided by UNRRA and for the war department's programme for the occupied areas."

The Committee warned "at least we may not be able to avert the renewed food crisis in Europe, but every ton of grain we can ex. will mean a day's bread supply for over 4.000 people at the present ration levels."

The report added "the next few months before the harvests are gathered in the Northern hemisphere will be most critical just as they were last year. Every effort must be made to see it goes as far beyond the original goal as we can during May and June."

While the report touched only incidentally on fuel, President Truman's statement declared "we must continue to export as much as possible, since the need for fuel in many countries is second only to their need for food."

Relief Loans Should Be Repaid, Says Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (Reuter): Mr. Herbert Hoover, President Truman's special investigator of relief measures for Europe, has proposed that any country receiving relief from the United States in future should undertake to repay whatever it receives by five to ten per cent on all its exports beginning two to three years from the present time.

Mr. Hoover made this proposal while giving evidence before the House of Representatives, Foreign Affairs Committee which is holding hearings on President Truman's request for 350.000,000 dollar appropriation for post UNRRA relief in certain European countries.

H. S.

A. Y. L. I.

By E. B.

"A Plague on Abbrs!" shouted an American writer in these columns, a few weeks back, with a heartiness and gusto that was infectious. The position is obviously bad in the Land of the Dollar, but it is not very happy in India, either!—and so, we can fully sympathise with the feelings of that contributor.

* * *

The blight descended on us wholesale during World War No. Two, when girls became W.A.C.I.'s and boys became N.C.O.'s, V.C.O.'s and K.C.O.'s and employment became widespread in the R.I.N., and the R.N., and the R.A.F., and the R.I.A.F., and the A.A.F., and the B.P.O., and the C.M.A., and the C.N.A., and God knows what else, besides! In fact, one could hardly walk around the city of Bombay, during the last several years, without coming bang against some letters of the alphabet, (very often, entirely divorced from vowels!) splashed on city walls or office-doors. The worst offenders—and the most heartily execrated, of course, as every one knows—were "N.W.F.", which have, one notes with great gratification, attained a deserved "R.I.P." (—which latter, though, strictly speaking, not a service contraction, is still a handy "abbr!")

* * *

Not that we in India were entirely unfamiliar with the practice of calling things and persons by initials even before World War No. Two. There were plenty of them in use, even if we only consider the Birthday and New Year "honours" that used to be conferred on people. K.C.S.I., G.C.S.I., O.B.E., K.C I E, C I E, and all the rest were so plentiful and came to grace the tails of people's names so unaccountably, that the general popular attitude became one of mild contempt. People of Kumbhakonam, in Tamil Nad, once used to interpret "K.C.S.I." as "Kumbhakonam Chief Sanitary Inspector"!

A practical joker once went so far as to describe himself, in an application for a Government job, as "F. T. S. T. D.", which, on being questioned, he explained was the "honour" he had conferred on himself after becoming the Father of Three Sons and Three Daughters! This Government racket was duly supplemented by Associations in Britain whose membership was often flaunted by empty-headed Indians as "M.R.A.S.", and "F.R.A.S."

Why, I remember even the membership of the Madras University Senate or Syndicate used to be announced to the world in suffixes like "F. M. U."! If "honours" were at a discount, there was at least one Government-sponsored contraction that had no end of glamour about it—and that was "I.C.S." Nationalism helped a lot to take it down a peg or two in respect of glamour, until now, under a Patelian regime, the candle is about to be snuffed out. But, every one in India will agree that the most notorious initials have always been—"C.I.D.". When will they stink less than they have been doing all this time?—Echo answers "When".

* * *

Talk of the American habit of using initials wholesale reminds me that some Indians have attained India-wide, why, even worldwide fame, in their abbreviated form. "M.K.G." for instance, has graced the columns of newspapers and other publications for over two decades now—and so have those of that most faithful Gandhian interpreter, "M.D.".

"C.R." has attained wide familiarity in India, although the more endearing term, "Rajaji" runs neck to neck with it in popularity. Everywhere in India, the practice of using a shorthand form of one's name is equally popular, and has stood four-square against the adoption of initials. The exception seems to be Chettinad of South India, where people very frequently refer to others by their initials.

* * *

India being a land of peculiar problems, also raises one about calling people by their initials. The common man has a simple, straight-forward name, which is capable of being put into the straight-jacket of initials, but what about our aristocrats, especially the Rajahs, Maharajahs and Maharajadhirajahs of Indian States? When Franklin Delano Roosevelt, late President of the United States of America, passed away, on 12th April, 1945, the cable announcing his departure read simply.

"F. D. R. Dead"

"F.D.R." was not Tom, Dick or Harry, but the most powerful man in the United States, the man who could, with a stroke of the pen, do things that would profoundly affect the lives of more millions of people than our Maharajahs could ever count together. And yet, his name was condensed into three simple letters—letters which every American knew by heart and held in high esteem. But, consider the position in India. How can you condense into endearing, and easily-remembered, initials, a name like this:—

"Rukn.ud-Daula Nusrat-i-Jang Said-ud-Daula, Hafizul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula wa Muin-ud. Daula Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammed Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi",

or: this:—

"Lt.-Col. His Highness Rais-u-Daula Sipah-dar-ul-Mulk Saramad Raj Hai Hind Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokinder Bahadur, Diler Jang Jai Deo",

or: this:—

"Lt.-Col. His Highness Farzana-i-Khas Doulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-u-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja Dhi Raja Raja Rajeswhar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupinder Singh Mohinder Bahadur Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan."

Sometimes I get the queer reflection that the secret of attaining that oneness with the common people which has distinguished many world leaders from Buddha to Gandhi, lies as much in the capacity and willingness to partake in their joys and sorrows as in the possession of a name that they can easily mouth and remember! That assertion may be fantastic but it is not difficult to prove that the possession or adoption of the happy name has meant much to many people in attaining universal popularity.

The gulf that has yawned between the people of the Indian States and their Rajahs may have its own reasons behind it, but not the least important is the contempt bred in their subjects and others outside their suzereinty, by the conferment of stupid and futile honorifics. An isolated instance may be cited of a Rajah who may be known as "George" or "Pat" on the Race Course or the cricket field, but these are spheres in which miracles happen! Another Maharajah was, for a brief period, known as "Mr. A.", but that was a curtain to shield him from association with an unsavoury case!

* * *

Turning to matters of current interest, there is visible a widespread tendency, on the part of newspapers especially, to use abbreviations in the place of full names of many public bodies and, occasionally, even persons. "G.B.S." has become universal and venerable. The League of Nations never lost its full personality in a contraction like "L.N.", but its successor has not escaped that calamity and so we have the "U.N.O."

It is inevitable that, when the parent organisation became contracted, its associates should do likewise too! "U.N.E.S.C.O.", "U.N.R.R.A.", "I.M.F." and others besides have all become current coin. A further development, noticed in some newspapers, is the dropping of the full-stops in between. "The Statesman" and "The Pioneer" are confirmed and inveterate users of this type of abbreviation. I used to be mystified at the frequent appearance of "G.O.I." and "N.W.F." and other contractions in their columns, and have since found out the solution for the problem!

It is certainly a creditable attempt, in these days of all-round scarcity, at saving precious space and printing ink. The Constituent Assembly bulks so large, and so frequently, on our attention, that it was bound to acquire its own contracted form. Some have gone in for "C.A."—the absolutely irreducible abbr., but others, including "The Chronicle" have plumped for "Consembly."

Those who consider this latter contraction ugly have only to be reminded of a greater catastrophe that was about to fall on our infant Constitution-making Body. Some booby somewhere started the hare that it should be christened, of all things, as "CONBLY"—and I noted with extreme gratification that "The Statesman" put up a spirited protest against the proposal—which, thank God! didn't materialise, whatever the reasons for it.

* * *

The most distressing instance of this practice of contracting names relates to the executive of the Indian National Congress. Many newspapers, I notice, have contracted the undesirable habit of referring to the Congress Working Committee as "W.C." I can quite understand all current theories about space scarcity, the need for hurrying up and cutting out all waste of effort in talk, thought, writing, etc., etc., but I have an acute sense of personal distress when I see a body that has furnished so much light and leadership to the national movement in the country being called by a pair of letters that have, about them, a sanitary smell!

It is a pity that Dr. Pattabhi, the historian of the Congress, has himself used this ugly contraction several times in his "History of the Congress", —in a sense, paving the way for, and even sanctifying its use by others after him. To readers who feel like dismissing this as a personal fad of mine, I only wish to say that W. C. for Working Committee is as unjustifiable and absurd as "British Ass." for the British Association!

An "abbr." 'can' let us down, if we don't watch our step!

(*In kindness to readers who have been racking their brains all along about the abbrs. in the title of this article, we may say—after the great W.S.—that it stands for As You Like It! H. S. obviously stands for Humorous Skit and E. B. is the merciful condensation of the almost tongue-twisting South Indian name of the author. Thank God for abbrs!—Ed. B.C.W.).

SOCIAL UPLIFT!

**"He really doesn't like liquor at all
He drinks just to be sociable."**

Say It With Hands

A discourse on pasimology or the language of gestures which we hope will not be redundent in the home of Kathakali and Bharata Natya

"Senator Connally", declared Vyacheslav M. Molotov at a United Nations meeting recently, "has spoken eloquently and with the picturesque gestures which we have come to like so much." The Soviet Foreign Minister may have been enjoying a little mild sarcasm at "Texas Tom's" expense, but he did point up the universal appeal of and interest in "pasimology", or the language of gestures.

Antediluvian

Gestural language preceded oral speech, some authorities estimate, by a million years at least. Indians living in what is now the United States divided themselves into about sixty-five linguistic families, most of them relying heavily on gestures. Northern tribes used two hands in communication; southern tribes, one. Generally speaking, the southern Europeans use more and northern Europeans fewer gestures.

Children, however, are generally impervious to gestures until about 6 months of age. So-called childhood intuition is attributed in large part to acute ability to link fleeting facial expressions and other gestures to thoughts and emotions.

World-Wide

More than 700,000 distinct, elementary gestures can be made from facial expressions, postures, and movements of the arms, wrists, fingers, etc., and their combinations, according to tabulations made by experts. Yet many gestures are universal. Those describing a beard, a headdress and a cupped hand raised to the mouth denote respectively 'a man, a woman, water' among peoples of Armenia, Russia, Australia (bushmen), etc., and the deaf everywhere. Similarly, the American Indian signs for 'child, man, no, tears, night', and others have been traced in the Egyptian, Chinese and Mayan symbols on monuments representing the same ideas.

Salesmanship

Among those who believe that what the world needs most urgently is a universal language are the pasimologists. Gestural language is the best international medium, they say, because: (1) it has a universal appeal; (2) it could easily be refined; (3) it allows spontaneous expression; (4) it can be taught to illiterate populations; (5) it can provide a large vocabulary, and (6) it can be televised.

The practical advantages of pasimology are being demonstrated every day. Business meetings of Boy Scout International Jamborees, for instance, are conducted in the Scouts' own pasimology, which is based on Indian sign language. Individuals, deaf from birth, representing fourteen countries, attended a service in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1935. The liturgy, sermon and other parts of the service were conducted entirely in pasimology and understood by all. And today many of the estimated 5,000,000 American salesmen being recruited for the 'buyer's market' receive instruction in persuasive gestures and in the interpretation of buyers' facial expressions and gestures to make selling easier.

Light-Fingered—

Dactylology, or finger-spelling as

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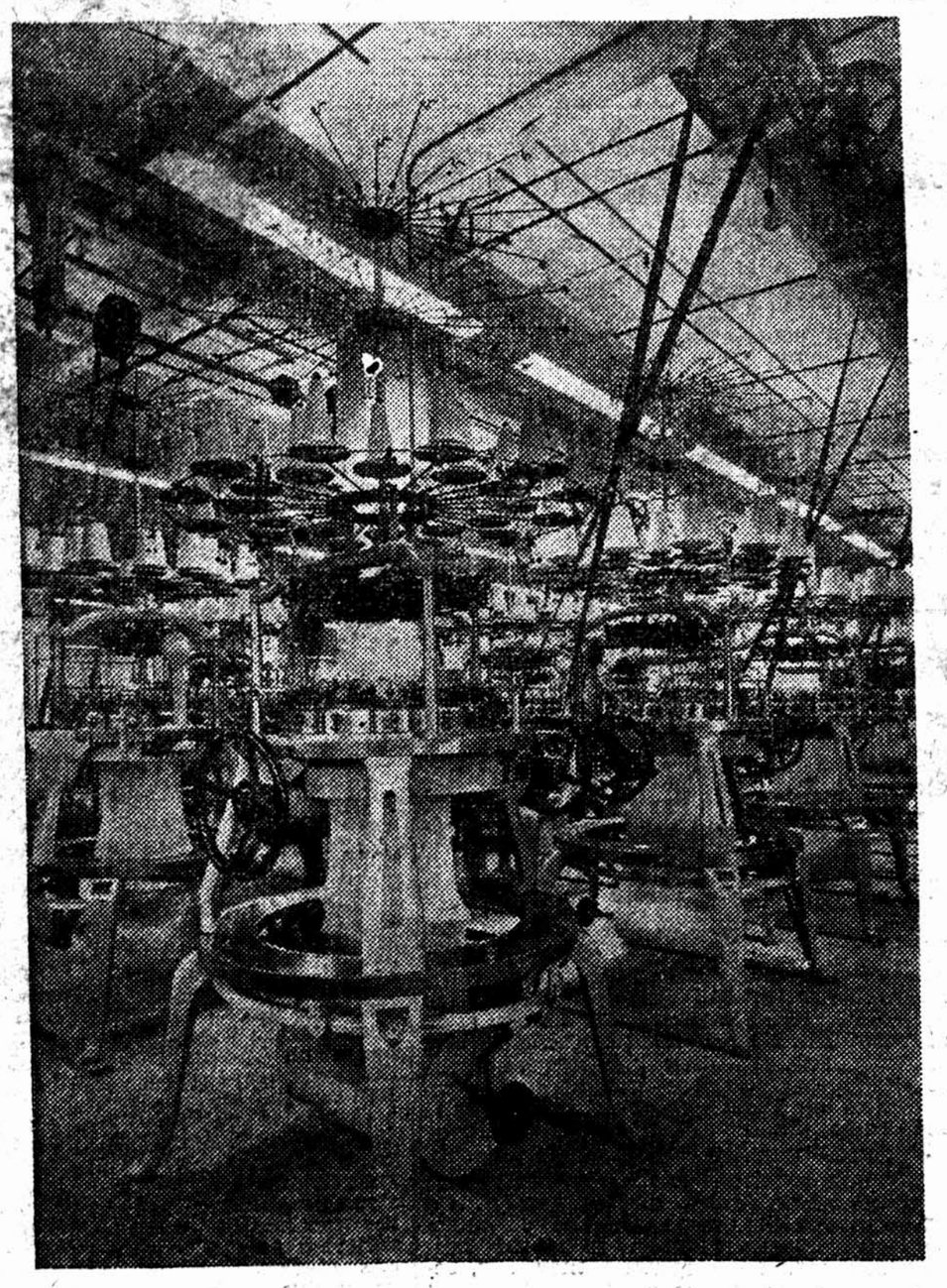
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Localised fluorescent lighting by single lamp troughs, for the winding machines. Note the light coloured curtains at window.

Workers' Welfare

A LEAF FROM THE BRITISH BOOK TO INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS

BY G. W. L. DAY



The effect of airiness achieved by the light coloured machinery and the lighted ceiling and walls is very marked.

Factories in Britain today are designed for both the greatest efficiency of output and the well-being of the individual worker.

Many of the factories of Britain are to-day pleasantly decorated "homes from home" where the workers are well cared for, and in which there is beginning to appear the pattern of a new social fabric.

This is no sudden miracle wrought by the labour Government. Even the most conservative managements have come to realise that factories are places where millions of people spend about one-third of their working lives and that they must be something more than mere production units.

Industrial catering took a forward leap when black clouds formed over central Europe and Britain's early "shadow" factories sprang up; and works canteens became a dire necessity on the outbreak of war. Hundreds of thousands of workers had no place where they could get hot meals, and even to-day many of them live far from their work and have no one at hand to cook for them. So there came the War Emergency Regulations of 1940 and 1941. "Efficient and suitable canteens where hot meals can be purchased", the instructions ran, "may be ordered by the factory inspectors to be provided in a munitions or other factory employed on Government work and employing more than 250 workers." This opened a new chapter in industrial catering.

By April 1942, there were 7,528 industrial canteens; this swelled to about 12,000 by the end of World War II. Some of them are unpretentious, with a single dining-room simply furnished but painted in pleasing colours; others are luxurious with several dining-rooms, modern furniture and fittings, large recreation rooms, dance halls, sun terraces, and so forth. There are firms which run joint canteen services with other firms. Some have a system of satellite canteens. In most cases there is a canteen committee of the workers which is a useful go-between and safety valve for dissatisfaction.

Dietetic Needs

Some of the biggest catering firms have research laboratories where a study is made of the dietetic needs of various groups of workers and adolescents. Many factories provide special meals for adolescents and for employees whose health demands a particular diet.

As an example of what is being done in some of Britain's biggest factories, the tailoring firm of Montague Burton has what is said to be the biggest industrial canteen in the world. Built to seat 8,000 at a sitting, about 70 per cent of the workers make use of the dining-hall which on most days seats about 5,000. The kitchen equipment is magnificent. Meals are served direct from the oven to the workers without any necessity for re-heating. A team of factory hands is released 10 minutes early to help in the serving, in return for which they are given free meals. For lunch there is a main meat dish, with two vegetables, for 7d. Usually there are three choices of dishes. Juveniles get two courses for 4d, and there are special diets for duodenal and diabetic cases. This firm has been running canteens for 25 years and has accumulated a vast experience.

In the upheaval of war, very large numbers of displaced workers had not only to be fed but rehoused, boarded and lodged. This was particularly urgent in the case of explosives factories which for safety were usually built in out of the way spots where no lodging were to be had. The difficulty was met by an invention of the Ministry of Supply, the Industrial Hostel, which like other inventions of World War II seems likely to have come to stay.

Industrial hostels, which are built to house anything up to 1,000 men and women, are prefabricated buildings as a rule, with reading rooms, sitting rooms, dance halls, and so forth. Food is supplied on the personal ration allowance of the residents. Most of the inmates are unmarried, and it would be hard to find more cheerful parties of young folk. In many cases the management is by voluntary associations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Y.W.C.A., the Holiday Fellowship and the Workers Travel Association. Some of the bigger firms have purchased private hotels close to their works for use as industrial hostels. These are already extremely popular

Important Development

A very important development in Britain's industry during World War II was the growth of Joint Advisory Committees. Many factories have management Advisory Committees, which are a sort of permanent Round Table Conference for discussing such things as holidays, production, pensions, absenteeism, transport, and so forth. Some firms, such as Vauxhall Motors, have a Suggestions Sub-Committee. Boxes containing suggestions forms are found in every department and cash awards are made for all suggestions which are taken up.

Many of the suggestions are now coming from women, and it is worth noticing that more than one firm has a well-equipped nursery school for the infants of married workers.

One of the things which the women are in revolt against is the drabness and aesthetic starvation imposed by the grim conditions of the war. They are demanding more colour, light and gaiety. Colour which started in the canteens, percolated into the drawing offices and has now reached the shops. In many factories the machinery and the walls have been painted in cool colours which are found to improve the eyesight and health. One aircraft products factory which painted its machine tools green and buff, with the moving parts coral red, recorded a general increase of output rising in exceptional cases to as much as 15 per cent. The introduction of a bright colour scheme into another, is said to have reduced absenteeism from 12 to 3 per cent. Some factories are combining coloured walls, ceilings and machinery with gay overalls. A West Riding of Yorkshire factory dresses its women workers in different coloured overalls so as to avoid monotony.

The physical, mental and psychological importance of colour is being investigated by the British Colour

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View of canteen of Montague Burton, large British Tailoring firm. This canteen seats 8,000 at once and is said to be the biggest industrial canteen in the world.

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